

W. German Socialists Vote to Condemn Deployment of Pershing, Cruise Missiles



Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, at the Social Democratic Party congress in Cologne. At right is the party president, former Chancellor Willy Brandt; at left, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the unsuccessful candidate for chancellor in the March elections.

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

COLOGNE, West Germany — West Germany's Social Democratic Party has voted overwhelmingly to condemn the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany. It also vowed to make every effort to bring about the earliest possible withdrawal of the missiles, for which equipment is due to arrive next week.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who argued in favor of deployment, was outvoted by about 380 to 14 with three abstentions in a show of hands Saturday after more than six hours of dramatic and sometimes passionate debate. The majority vote was not counted. Officials said nearly all the 400 delegates to the congress were present.

A nonaggression treaty could help improve superpower relations, Editorial Page.

Despite his defeat, Mr. Schmidt served notice that he will not vote against his party when the missile issue goes before the Bundestag on Monday and Tuesday but will "oppose" the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He said Mr. Kohl had failed to make "any visible or audible effort to bring about a compromise" at the Geneva arms talks and therefore "cannot be entrusted with a mandate" in the matter.

Mr. Schmidt's position was supported at the congress by two former defense ministers, Hans Apel and Georg Leber, and by Hans Jürgen Wischnewski, one of the party's foreign policy experts. It was clear from the start of the congress that it was a hopeless battle for Mr. Schmidt but he fought it with a low-key determination and dignity that won him the respect, if not the affection, of a party that has turned against him and the policies he followed as chancellor.

When Willy Brandt, the party president, thanked Mr. Schmidt for having been "faithful to yourself and to the party," Mr. Schmidt sat silent and unsmiling, his eyes almost closed for about a minute while the delegates who had just voted him down applauded. Then he and Mr. Brandt, two proud men who have never liked each other, shook hands stiffly, and the day was over.

The congress marked the end of a long power struggle between the two men.

West German commentators said that Mr. Brandt, who represents the party's left wing, had become once more its dominant figure and would impose policies on the party that are fundamentally different from those pursued during the years of Mr. Schmidt's chancellorship.

Mr. Brandt has set out to harness the party youth branch, which had become alienated under Mr. Schmidt. He has moved publicly to identify the party with the peace movement and if possible to wean it away from the influence of the Greens, the new party of peace and civil rights activists.

He also made it clear in his speeches to the congress that the party will be more aggressive in fighting for the interest of industrial workers and other wage earners.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the party's candidate for chancellor in the national election last March, remains its floor leader in Parliament. But he was chosen because it was felt that his abilities to compromise could avoid a split between the party's left and right during the election campaign. Now, most observers agree that Mr. Brandt completely overshadows him within the party.

As a result, West German politics in the future may become increasingly contentious on basic issues.

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A Lebanese soldier ran for cover after sniper fire broke out around the Israeli jet fighter downed Sunday.

Israeli Jet Downed in Raid Over Lebanon

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Israeli planes on Sunday again bombed guerrilla bases within Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon and at least one Israeli jet was shot down during the air raid.

The planes struck the towns of Fatha and Sofar behind Syrian military lines about 15 miles (24

kilometers) southeast of Beirut. They also hit the town of Bhamdoun, considered a stronghold of Druze fighters who are one of the main armed Lebanese opposition groups.

A spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party said Sunday night that two civilians had been killed and eight wounded in Sofar during the attack. But there was no

independent confirmation of the casualties nor any reliable report on the extent of the raid's damage.

An Israeli Kfir fighter-bomber crashed south of the capital after its pilot bailed out. Some reports said he was taken into custody by Lebanese Army soldiers.

[The Israeli military command, however, said that the pilot was picked up by an Israeli helicopter,

United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.]

Syria said its "air defenses" had shot down the Kfir and a second plane northeast of the capital, but there was no confirmation that the second aircraft had been downed. It was not certain who was responsible for downing the Kfir, since Druze and other Muslim militiamen also fired at the planes.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said only that one plane had been downed by anti-aircraft ground fire that he did not identify. It was the first Israeli aircraft to be downed since a U.S.-built Phantom was hit by a Soviet SAM-6 anti-aircraft missile over the eastern Beqa Valley in July, 1982, and only the third since Israel invaded Lebanon in June of that year.

The Tel Aviv spokesman called Sunday's attack "a reaction to a long chain of terrorist attacks and attempted attacks against Israeli soldiers" in southern Lebanon. He singled out a roadside bombing that killed a soldier and wounded six others near the southern port city of Sidon last Thursday.

Israeli officials emphasized that the air attack was not aimed at Syria. The cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, said after the weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem that the attack "has not led to conflict and should not lead to conflict. We did not act against the Syrians."

The raid was the third in five days against targets behind Syrian lines. On Wednesday, Israeli warplanes bombed bases in the Bekaa operated by Shiite Muslim radicals and members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. French military jets from an aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean launched an attack the following day on a militant base in the Bekaa city of Baalbek.

A top Iranian official, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the parliament speaker, was quoted Sunday as saying that 14 Revolutionary Guards as well as about 30 Lebanese were killed in the two raids.

Israelis also attacked Palestinian positions Nov. 4, the day that 29 Israeli soldiers and 32 Lebanese and Palestinian detainees were killed in a suicide truck bombing of an Israeli military headquarters in the southern port of Tyre.

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Anti-Arafat Rebels Step Up Pressure With Heavy Bombardment of Tripoli

Reuters

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Palestinian rebels opposed to Yasser Arafat increased the pressure on his supporters Sunday with heavy bombardment of loyalist positions in and around the city of Tripoli.

As the two sides fought with artillery and small arms, the northern approaches of the city, rockets and shells rained down on Arafat strongholds in the port and around his headquarters in the city.

Residents said the bombardment was the heaviest since the fighting began Nov. 3 between the support-

ers of Mr. Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syrian-backed opponents. The fighting slackened in mid-afternoon.

Neither side claimed major progress around the focus of the fighting, the Badawi refugee camp, two miles (3.2 kilometers) northeast of the city.

Municipal authorities buried the corpses of 40 unidentified victims of the fighting Sunday morning, security sources said. The International Committee of the Red Cross said it had recorded 500 dead and

1,500 wounded in the fighting so far, but the total was thought to be much higher.

Palestinian sources in Damascus said leaders of two radical Palestinian factions were discussing a peace plan to end the fighting. The groups are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which began a joint leadership three months ago as a first step toward a full merger.

Security sources said Mr. Arafat's supporters, who have been moving their artillery around the outskirts of the city to escape return fire from the better-equipped rebels, had set up a rocket launcher aboard a barge at sea. There was no independent confirmation.

In Damascus, Mahmoud Labadi, a spokesman for the rebels, said their positions were bombarded by unidentified warships Saturday night. But residents said they had not heard the sound of naval gunfire overnight, when the clashes subsided into exchanges with automatic weapons.

The rebels, who have accused Mr. Arafat of corruption and softness, said they were determined to force him to resign.

President Ronald Reagan, who came into office promising to balance the federal budget, has repeatedly blamed Congress for rising deficits.

But many members of Congress in both parties say that one major reason for the deficit is Mr. Reagan's tax cuts.

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Congress Recesses in U.S. Nagged by Budget Deficit

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As members of Congress scattered for home Saturday for a two-month vacation, they left behind a \$200-billion budget deficit, and expressed little confidence that they would deal with the problem before the 1984 election.

During a late night session last week, Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican from New Mexico who

took pride in passing 10 of the 13 appropriations bills needed annually to finance the government.

But by fall, political fears and calculations so pervaded Capitol Hill that the lawmakers failed to make any significant impact on the budget deficit. Congress promised in its budget resolution to trim \$85 billion from the deficit over three years, but when the adjournment bell rang at 10:04 Friday night, not one dollar of reductions had actually been enacted.

Even though the economic recovery seems to be holding its own, the lawmakers left town with voices of doom echoing in their ears. One of them was Representative Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat, who told the House Friday: "The budget process, the deficit, and the economy are in deep trouble."

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heads the Budget Committee, accused his colleagues of "copping out" on the deficit problem, and added: "We need the significant support of the president to do anything, and if you're asking me whether the president will change his mind, I don't think so."

Early in the year, bipartisan cooperation between the Republican leadership of the Senate and the Democratic leadership of the House produced some major legislation, particularly a plan to rescue the financially troubled Social Security system. The lawmakers also



The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, addresses the United Nations Security Council following the council's condemnation of the establishment last week of an independent Turkish Cypriot republic in northern Cyprus.

UN Denounces Turkish Cypriot State, Urges Nations to Withhold Recognition

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council has overwhelmingly denounced the establishment of an independent Turkish Cypriot republic on Cyprus and urged all nations to withhold recognition.

The council voted 13-1 in favor of the British-sponsored resolution. Pakistan voted against the call and Jordan abstained.

The resolution, adopted Friday, deplored the declaration that created the new republic for the minority Turkish Cypriots in the northern third of the island. It said the declaration was invalid and called for its retraction.

Turkish Cypriots account for 23 percent of the population of 700,000 on the island, divided for most of its 23 years as an independent country.

The resolution urged the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to use "his mission of good offices in order to achieve... a just and lasting settlement."

It also called "upon all states not to recognize any Cypriot state other than the Republic of Cyprus."

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar met Saturday with the leader of the self-declared Turkish Cypriot republic, Rauf Denktaş, who urged Greek Cypriot leaders to agree to summit talks to discuss the future of the island.

Mr. Denktaş and the Turkish foreign minister, İler Türkmen, held separate talks with Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, who was scheduled to meet with the Greek Cypriot president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, for a second time on Tuesday.

Mr. Kyprianou called on Mr. Pérez de Cuellar after the Security Council debate on the crisis Friday, but the secretary-general declined comment on the talks.

Mr. Türkmen, whose country maintains about 18,000 troops in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Cyprus, rejected the UN resolution and said it was "based on a distortion of realities."

"They are putting another impediment on the road to settlement by condemning us and by asking countries not to recognize us," he said. "Since the world tells them [Greek Cypriots] they're the masters of Cyprus, why should they give the Turk his share in Cyprus?"

John F. Kennedy and a Nation's Vanished Dreams

Twenty years after his death, John F. Kennedy continues to have a powerful grip on the American imagination. In this excerpt from *The New York Times Magazine*, Tom Wicker, who covered the White House during the Kennedy administration, explores Kennedy's place in the American consciousness.

By Tom Wicker
New York Times Service

Not long after President John F. Kennedy's murder, I wrote that he seemed "certain to take his place in American lore as one of those sure-sell heroes out of whose face or words or monuments a souvenir dealer can turn a steady buck. There he soon will stand, perhaps in our lifetime — cold stone or heartless bronze, immortal as Jefferson, revered as Lincoln, bloodless as Washington."

I had covered Kennedy for more than two years, as The New York Times White House correspondent, and I had been on the press bus when the shots rang out during the final motorcade in Dallas. Americans, in the days that followed, were falling over themselves to name streets, buildings, airports, even the space base at Cape Canaveral, in his honor; and the emotional impact of the assassination no doubt affected my own judgment in much the same way.

Still, my estimate turned out to be a little more than half right. Twenty years later, John Kennedy is assuredly an asset to souvenir dealers, magazine publishers, pop historians and the kind of Democrats still willing to talk about something other than high-tech industry and the budget deficit. In Washington, the cold-stone Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts dwarfs both the Lincoln

and Jefferson memorials, if not quite the Washington Monument.

But immortal? Revered? Bloodless? Two decades after he was shot to death that sunlit afternoon in Dallas, enough doubts have been raised about the achievements of the Kennedy administration to shadow his place in history. Gamy disclosures about his personal life have jarred the reverence in which a president who suffered his fate might otherwise have been held.

On the other hand, there's nothing "bloodless" about the John Kennedy who comes down to us today, a figure larger in memory than he was in life, the young hero of a golden myth, the last leader of a dream turned dust. Perhaps no other president of modern times, not the revered Eisenhower or the doughy Truman, has taken such a lasting grip on the American imagination, where the idea of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is powerfully alive.

Americans too young to remember Nov. 22, 1963, the many who opposed him in his time, those not charmed by the Camelot legend — even these, I believe, are affected, not always consciously, by Kennedy's persisting spell. In his life and death and myth, they too, are profoundly touched, and by something more American and far more typical than the story of an Irish immigrant's descendant who made it to the White House.

He was, to begin with, the first star president. During his administration, television was beginning fully to infuse American life. Americans saw him virtually every day or night — at work, at play, with his family, with world leaders, in crisis, relaxed, in black tie or polo shirt, reflective, impassioned, in triumph and defeat; and what they saw was not the traditional notion of a "pol" or even of a president.

Americans of the time had viewed Eisenhower as a remote father figure, a commanding general, under whose protection they could relax and make money; they saw John Kennedy as someone they might well wish or even aspire to be: a successful young American, handsome, witty, tough, intelligent, capable and — not least — rich and powerful.

A major reason for that view was that Kennedy had the confidence to allow his presidential news conferences to be televised live; and he had the wit, the looks and that indefinable something called "cool" that let him take fullest advantage of this new medium of communication with the American people.

To this day, no other president has surpassed his mastery of it. Ronald Reagan may make smoother speeches, but he is hesitant and unconvincing before the press, where JFK was forceful, decisive, knowledgeable, the very image of a dynamic young executive effortlessly on top of things.

That television image seems to live on in the American consciousness, rather as the memory of a dead brother or sister lingers in a family, or as if the impressions television makes on one generation are passed along genetically to its heirs.

Given the public's identification and familiarity with Kennedy and his sense of closeness, the manner of his death — the enviable young leader murdered at the apogee of fame — probably would have assured a continuing fascination with what was in his time, and what might have been. And since none but the most fanatical can be entirely sure who killed him or why, the recurrent

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■ William Casey, the CIA director, reportedly has agreed to take a polygraph test on the pilfered Carter papers. Page 3.

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S. Syria Gains on Egypt G As Main Arab Military E Power, Analysts Say

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria is rapidly eclipsing Egypt as the predominant Arab military power in the Middle East, according to Israeli and U.S. military analysts.

The officials attribute this to Syria's mobilization of manpower and to continued increases in the number and quality of Soviet weapons reaching Syrian forces.

The Israeli and U.S. sources who take this view also say the presence of 5,000 to 7,000 Soviet soldiers in the country has strengthened Syria's defensive position.

Syria's present tactical deployment, intelligence officials said, make it virtually certain that any deep penetration of Syrian airspace by Israeli fighters and bombers would meet heavy anti-aircraft fire, both from missiles and guns, that are largely manned by Soviet personnel. Only one of the four major surface-to-air missile bases in Syria is now said to be operated by Syrians.

Similarly, the analysts said, an Israeli ground and air offensive against Syrian troops in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley could involve some of the Soviet troops who guard a number of the forward anti-aircraft missile sites and advise Syrian commanders.

Syria has achieved this favorable strategic position, one Israeli analyst said, while Palestinian rebels are close to taking over control of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Yasser Arafat. The expectation among Western and Israeli intelligence sources is that Syria will provide the Palestinian rebels with more and better arms than they have now and direct them to reopen the guerrilla war against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

Should Syrian domination of the PLO become complete, two brigades under Syrian officers, a total of about 6,000 men, would be available to carry out these tactics, the analysts say.

Israeli analysts are also concerned with the implications of Syria's recent general mobilization, which, they assert, has added 100,000 men to an army of about 220,000. Israel's army on mobilization would number about 450,000 men and women.

The quality and quantity of Soviet materiel that has arrived in Syria this year has caused growing concern at Israeli military headquarters in Tel Aviv.

Israel now estimates that Syria has at least 7,000 tanks, compared with Israel's 3,600. The Israeli estimate is in sharp contrast to the tank figure of 4,200 Syrian tanks given by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

But Western intelligence experts say they have no accurate information about the arrival of new Soviet

tanks in the last six months. They believe that the tanks arriving are modern T-62 and T-72 models, which are the equal of the British Centurions and American M-48s and M-60s that make up the bulk of the Israeli armored force.

Sophisticated Soviet command and control equipment has also arrived in Syria this year. The four major SAM sites around Damascus are controlled by Soviet personnel.

The Syrian air defense command, patterned on that of the Soviet Union, now includes 54 surface-to-air missile batteries, 25 armed with SAM-6s, plus a steadily increasing force of ZSU radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns.

The strengthening of the air defense command, one U.S. authority said, enables Syria to fire layers of anti-aircraft missiles and shells at a variety of altitudes to defend Damascus. Some Israeli bombers would inevitably get through, but the political cost of killing Russians with their bombs would have to be taken into account in the planning by the Israeli general staff, the source said.

Intelligence officers say they also believe that Syrian tactics are changing. One of the reasons attributed to the collapse of the Syrian Army in the fighting against Israel in 1973 and 1982 was the rigidity with which the Syrian tank formations pressed their attack, overexposing their armor to Israeli formations that improvised tactics on the battlefield.

The consequence of the Syrian buildup for the Israelis, one analyst said, is that they can no longer expect the Syrians to attack on one line of advance as they did in the last two encounters.

Military experts on the region offer two explanations for the size and speed of the Syrian buildup.

The more obvious explanation is that Syria, with the help of the Soviet force in the country, hopes to make itself invulnerable to Israeli ground and air attack.

The second is that Syria believes it is in position to pursue the goal of a Greater Syria, which would include northern and central Lebanon and Jordan in a new state that would dominate the Arab Middle East.

A minority view is that Syria intends to use its increased strength against Iraq, which is increasingly debilitated by its long war against Iran.

The Soviet Union will be the chief beneficiary of a stronger Syria, diplomats and military officials agree. The increasing strength of its principal client in the region, these sources said, will enable Moscow to claim a major role in any arrangements for the political future of the Middle East, a role it has been denied since the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt.



FOLK LURE — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain saw an Indian folk dance at Devara Yanzal, near Hyderabad, Sunday.

U.S. Congress Recesses, Nagged by Budget Deficit

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gan's adamant insistence on higher defense spending and lower taxes. And they agree with Mr. Dornick that Congress will not see to close that gap until Mr. Reagan takes the lead, and provides political cover for the unpopular decisions that will be required.

The lawmakers displayed considerable restraint in adopting appropriation bills. All 10 that went to the White House stayed within spending targets set by the budget last spring, and so while Mr. Reagan threatened to veto any bills that went too far, he never got the chance.

In foreign affairs, Congress displayed a new determination to exert influence on the decision-making process, and probably their most notable achievement was passage of legislation declaring that the War Powers Resolution applies to Lebanon and limiting deployment of U.S. marines to 18 months. Mr. Reagan expressed doubts about the constitutionality of the act, but signed the bill anyway, and became the first president in the 10-year history of the act to effectively acknowledge its validity.

The year was marked by frequent tension between Congress

and the White House on issues ranging from the MX missile to the secret war in Nicaragua to nuclear arms negotiations. And as James M. Cannon, chief of staff for Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the majority leader, put it: "One of the things we do in this city is constantly define and redefine the relation of the Congress to the president on foreign policy."

Mr. Reagan won most of the battles, including the financing of the MX missile, mainly because there is a lingering presumption in Congress that the president is ultimately responsible for foreign policy. But the lawmakers expressed determination to keep a careful and restraining eye on the administration's policies abroad, particularly where they might lead to armed conflict.

During the first two years of the Reagan regime, Republicans utilized the support of conservative Democrats in the House, and the political popularity of the president, to dominate the agenda on Capitol Hill. But, as the economy failed to revive, last November's election swept in a net increase of 26 House Democrats, and sent shock waves through Republican ranks.

This new power balance started having an impact during the post-election session of the last Congress, when Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the leading Democrat in Congress, and Mr. Baker, the chief Republican, worked together to pass an increase in the gasoline tax and provide funds for new public works projects.

When the lawmakers returned to Washington last January to begin the 98th Congress, concern was still high about the sluggish economy and persistent unemployment. Mr. Baker and Mr. O'Neill again cooperated to push through a \$4.6-billion package of job-creation programs and emergency aid for victims of the recession.

This spirit of accommodation continued during the drafting of the annual budget, when House Democrats and Senate Republicans brushed aside administration proposals and compromised on a plan that increased defense spending by 5 percent, half the boost that the White House wanted, and allotted \$21.5 billion for domestic spending above Mr. Reagan's request.

Bipartisan cooperation began to erode, however, when the economy

sputtered to life, and Republicans started to regain confidence in the president's economic program. Moreover, as the year went on, both parties started placing greater stress on the political implications of their actions, and their partisan interests began to diverge sharply.

In essence, the Democrats repeated their charges that the Reagan program was unfair to average U.S. voters, and pushed a string of measures through the House designed to demonstrate their point.

The Republicans were generally gambling that the economy would continue to stay healthy through the election, and that they could successfully brand the Democrats with a "big spender" label. Thus all additional Democratic proposals to aid the unemployed were quietly buried in the Senate.

Accordingly, the domestic legislative struggle lapsed into a standoff. By year's end, Republicans were claiming that a major accomplishment was preventing the Democrats from adding to social spending programs; the Democrats were arguing that they had reversed the trend of the previous two years and blocked the Republicans from making further cuts in domestic programs.

WORLD BRIEFS

30 Hurt by Bomb at Paris Restaurant

PARIS (UPI) — A man on a motorcycle lobbed a bomb onto the upper floor balcony of a packed restaurant in Paris early Sunday, slightly injuring 30 diners, police said.

"It was a gratuitous terrorist act, perhaps connected with events in Lebanon," said Robert Taib, owner of L'Orée du Bois, on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne.

No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Police refused to say whether it could be connected to last Thursday's French air raid against pro-Iranian guerrillas in Lebanon, for which Iran threatened France with reprisals.

Sudan Says Ethiopia Mobilizes Troops

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Combined Dispatches) — The Ethiopian Army, supported by Cuban forces and Soviet advisers, is massing troops and heavy arms on the border with Sudan, the official Sudan News Agency said Sunday.

The Sudanese government accused Ethiopia last week of helping anti-government insurgents in southern Sudan. Ethiopia has denied the charge.

Sudan announced Saturday that a "tight siege" by its troops had forced rebels to release seven French and two Pakistani hostages on Friday. The hostages were abducted Tuesday, the same day two Britons were kidnapped. The Britons were rescued Thursday, according to a Sudanese military communiqué, after a battle near the town of Bentiu, about 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) south of Khartoum. (Reuters, UPI)

Marchers in Philippines Support U.S.

ANGELES, Philippines (UPI) — About 15,000 Filipinos, led by Aurora Aquino, the mother of slain opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., marched Sunday through this town near Clark Air Base, a key U.S. facility, in a rare show of support for the United States.

The speakers called on the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to revive the country's U.S.-style, 1955 constitution. Some marchers' placards read "Thank you, President Reagan for upholding democracy in the Philippines" and "Death to the killers of Aquino."

Meanwhile, Leonardo Perez, the minister of state for political affairs, announced in Manila that ruling party members in the National Assembly on Monday could restore the position of vice president, which was abolished in 1972 when martial law was declared. "We have to settle this [succession issue] because we are running out of time," Mr. Perez said. "I think it will be settled by tomorrow."

3 Killed in Ulster Church Shooting

DARKLEY, Northern Ireland (AP) — Two gunmen burst into a Protestant church during a service Sunday night and sprayed the congregation with automatic gunfire, killing three people and wounding several others, police said.

A Belfast police spokesman said first reports indicated that seven people were wounded. The extent of their injuries was not known. The gunmen fled in a car driven by an accomplice, and police were dispatched on both sides of the Irish border to search for them.

The attack occurred during a prayer meeting at the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Church in Darkley, a town in County Armagh about three miles (4.8 kilometers) from the border with the Irish Republic. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, but police said it appeared to be the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army or its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army.

Israel Plans Housing for Palestinians

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israel unveiled a \$1.5-billion, five-year proposal Sunday to move thousands of Palestinians from refugee camps to apartments in planned neighborhoods in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mordechai Ben-Porat, minister without portfolio, said the plan called for donations to help prepare the neighborhoods.

"The Israeli government cannot afford to build all this by itself," said Mr. Ben-Porat, who has been working on the plan for a year. "We have done research and we know that if the new housing was available, we would have more people wanting to move than we would have apartments envisioned." He said that the \$1.5 billion would go for infrastructure and that families would pay about \$10,000 per apartment.

Other Israeli officials said that Palestinians, under PLO instruction had refused to move from dilapidated camps to newer houses because they would imply that they would not return to the homes they left when Israel was created in 1948. But, under similar plans, 8,000 Palestinian families have moved to new homes in the Gaza Strip in the past 10 years.

KGB Reportedly Jails Rights Activist

MOSCOW (LAT) — Soviet authorities have arrested a human rights activist in Moscow and raided the apartments of four of his acquaintances in a continuing effort to eliminate dissident information networks, according to dissident sources.

The sources said Saturday that agents of the KGB security police had charged Yuri Shikhanovich, 50, a mathematician, with anti-Soviet activities. They said he was arrested at his apartment Thursday and was being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. The offense carries a maximum penalty of seven years in labor camp and five more in internal exile.

The KGB has accused Mr. Shikhanovich, a close friend of Andrei D. Sakharov, the banished physicist and Nobel peace laureate, of collaborating in producing the Chronicle of Current Events, the most prominent of several underground journals of alleged human rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shikhanovich was accused in the early 1970s of working for the chronicle and was imprisoned for a time in a psychiatric hospital. His arrest follows the sentencing last month of a literary scholar, Sergei I. Grigoryants, for compiling a related journal of alleged human rights abuses, the Express Information Bulletin "V."

Gunmen Abduct a Bulgarian Cousin

ROME (UPI) — Three gunmen abducted Anna Bulgari Calisani, 56, and her son, Giorgio, 17, from their country estate south of Rome, police reported Sunday. Mrs. Calisani is a first cousin of Gianni Bulgari, 48, the jeweler, who was kidnapped April 13, 1975, by gunman who forced her to stop on a Rome street. He was freed unharmed a month later after his family paid a ransom reportedly of almost \$2 million.

"You will hear Calisani's husband, Franco, a retired general, before leaving him bound and gagged in bedroom of his caretaker's house Saturday."

Italians to Elect Regional Leaders

ROME (AP) — Nearly two million voters were going to the polls Sunday and Monday in local Italian elections that will test the popularity of the Christian Democrats, the dominant party in Bettino Craxi's governing coalition, and the opposition Communist Party.

More than 888,000 people are eligible to vote for 80 seats on the city council of Naples and 133,000 can vote in southern Reggio Calabria to elect 50 city councilmen. In Naples, the Christian Democrats and Communists face stiff competition with the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, running on a law and order campaign.

Other elections are being held for the regional government of northern Trentino-Alto Adige and provincial governments of Bolzano and Trento. Balloting will last for a day and a half in all the communities except Trento, where voting ended Sunday night. No results are expected before Monday afternoon.

Murderer of 9 Gets Life Term in U.S.

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Jurors have voted against the death penalty for Angelo Buono Jr., convicted of nine murders in 1977 and 1978 in the so-called "hillside strangler" case. The panel decided Friday that he should instead be sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

Mr. Buono, 49, was convicted on Oct. 31, in a trial that lasted more than two years. His stepcousin, Kenneth Bianchi, 32, pleaded guilty 1979 to five counts of murder in the case and received a life sentence. He testified for the prosecution against Mr. Buono.

Deputy Attorneys General Roger Boren and Michael Nash, who prosecuted the case, said the jury apparently decided that Mr. Bianchi was equally responsible for sexually abusing and strangling the young female victims and that Mr. Buono should be given a similar sentence. Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Ronald M. George scheduled formal sentencing for Jan. 9.

For the Record

Anti-Arafat Rebels Increase Pressure on Tripoli Positions

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ness, are pressing the PLO chairman to leave Tripoli.

Mr. Arafat says he will not leave the city until he has guarantees for the safety of his fighters despite an earlier pledge to spare its bloodshed. He maintains he is defending the city from an attack by Syrian troops, who control the surrounding area.

● In Damascus, Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, met with Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, Sunday to discuss the situation in Lebanon "from all its

various aspects," the official Syrian news agency, SANA, reported.

SANA said Mr. Khaddam had stressed "Syria's firm and principled policy, which aims at helping Lebanon restore its sovereignty, unity and independence."

Mr. Rumsfeld arrived in Damascus earlier in the day. The U.S. envoy, appointed last month, has also visited Lebanon, Egypt, Israel, Turkey and Jordan during his current orientation tour.

● In Riyadh, President Amin Gemayel ended talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and returned to Lebanon. No official statement was released on the talks, which centered on ways to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon.

● In Moscow, the Communist Party daily, Pravda, said Saturday that the Soviet Union is taking "vigorous political steps" to try to heal the breach in the PLO. Pravda said Moscow had always favored a strong, united Palestinian movement and wanted to see disputes settled by political means rather than violence.

Pravda gave no details of what action had been taken, but Palestinian officials have reported intense Soviet diplomatic activity in an effort to find ways of ending the dispute.

Reagan Aides Dismiss Soviet Threat of Walkout

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Two top Reagan administration officials said Sunday that they do not believe the Soviet Union would permanently walk out of arms control talks because of the imminent deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"If they do walk out, and I certainly think there will be a recession, they will be back," said Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle. He said the Reagan administration intends "to bend every effort to reach an agreement" and the

United States "will remain at those talks as long as it takes."

In a separate television interview, Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, replied, "No, I do not," when he was asked whether he thought the Soviet Union would break off any of the other nuclear arms talks currently being held.

He said that if an agreement were reached on an arms reduction plan, "we would undeploy the missiles we have in so far."

Mr. Perle was interviewed on an

ABC news program; Mr. Adelman was interviewed on an NBC news show. Michael Heseltine, Britain's defense minister, and Petra Kelly, leader of West Germany's anti-nuclear Greens, also appeared on the ABC program.

Mr. Heseltine said opposition to deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe arises from minority political parties and most Europeans approve the basing.

Miss Kelly said West Germany had become a "third-class ally" with the missiles' deployment. "West Germany should have the

right to say no, but we do not."

■ **Andropov Writes Kohl**

President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union has written to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany just before the West German Bundestag votes on deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, The Associated Press reported from Bonn.

The letter was delivered to the chancellery Friday evening by the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semionov, a government spokesman said. He would not give details of the letter.

W. German Social Democrats Condemn Missile Deployment

(Continued from Page 1)

sues such as unemployment as well as the missile question.

Mr. Schmidt wryly conceded that the end of his era in the party had come. Quoting a recent newspaper headline, he noted that people were saying that "the ship is leaving the pilot."

Mr. Schmidt's speech was a point-for-point history and defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's "twin decision" to deploy new intermediate-range missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet talks

in Geneva failed to produce agreement.

He said there was no viable alternative to that decision now even though many things had changed since it was taken in 1979. As long as Soviet forces remained in eastern central Europe, the United States had to be committed militarily in Western Europe, he said. He added that the Soviet Union could not be given a right of veto over the deployment of Western weapons in the West.

Mr. Schmidt said he regretted

that the balance between military deterrence and political détente had been allowed to shift in favor of deterrence and less and less détente.

He blamed both superpowers for this and accused them of insufficient efforts in the Geneva talks.

He blamed the Russians for creating the present situation by "unprovoked" and unreasonable buildup of its SS-20s.

But he accused the Reagan administration of having "inexcusably" failed to inform and consult its European allies about the negotiations, particularly about the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise put forward by American and Soviet negotiators that was rejected by both governments. Both were wrong to reject this compromise, he said.

The former chancellor also charged that loose talk in Washington about the world being in a "prewar phase" and about the possibility of limited nuclear war in Europe "have made us Europeans uncertain about what the true strategic goals of the administration are."

He called for a conference on

nuclear arms limitation attended not only by the United States and the Soviet Union but also by the other three nuclear powers, Britain, France and China.

The resolution adopted by the Social Democrats' congress came out flatly against deployment of the new U.S. weapons and urged the Soviet Union to reduce the number of SS-20s.

Three other West German parties also held congresses over the weekend.

The Free Democrats, Mr. Kohl's coalition partners in the government, endorsed the NATO decision but applauded a statement by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, their party leader, calling for a greater European say in nuclear questions.

The Greens demanded that West Germany not only refuse to station the new weapons but leave the Western alliance.

The Christian Social Union, which is the Bavarian branch of the ruling Christian Democrats and is headed by Franz Josef Strauss, endorsed the NATO decision.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

DUKE ELLINGTON'S SOPHISTICATED LADIES

CHATELET

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Japanese-Americans Wins Case on Camps

More than 40 years after the conviction of a Japanese-American who defied government orders to report to an internment camp, a federal judge in San Francisco has thrown out the case.

The government's case against Fred Korematsu, who was sent to a detention camp, led to the 1944 Supreme Court ruling that upheld the removal of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during World War II.

U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel said the government had used unsubstantiated material, distortions and the racist views of a military commander "to justify the detentions."

"This is a day we've waited for 40 years," said Mr. Korematsu's attorney, Daniel A. Brown. "Up until now, there has not been a judicial declaration that what was done to Japanese-Americans was wrong and unconstitutional."

Mr. Korematsu, a draftsman from Oakland, went to court early this year seeking that the old charges against him be dropped. He contended that the government had made false claims that the conviction was necessary for military security.

In October the government filed a motion for dismissal of Mr. Korematsu's 1942 indictment, saying it was acting "in the interest of mending old wounds" although it acknowledged no misconduct. Recently, a study commission appointed by Congress termed the wartime internment of 120,000 Japanese-Americans a "grave injustice" and called for compensatory payments to survivors.

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The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has openings for 12 new astronauts.

It hopes to pick by May. At a minimum, applicants for the six pilots' and six specialists' jobs need a degree in engineering, science or mathematics. In addition, the pilots need at least 1,000 hours in high-performance jets; specialists need an additional advanced degree or three years' experience in a field. The space agency expects to get 3,500 applications.

Jail Space Wanted: A Fix for New York

New York City officials say they will rent, buy or convert anything for an acknowledged "short-term fix" to the jail overcrowding problem that led them, under court order, to release 610 inmates on out-of-state bail this month.

Under the release program, pretrial prisoners who had been held on bail of \$1,500 or less could go home by posting only 10 percent. City officials made it clear they were unhappy about the releases, authorized to comply with a federal judge's order to release 610 inmates on out-of-state bail this month.

Some of these people will go out and commit crimes while they await trial, Mayor Edward I. Koch predicted earlier this month. One who allegedly did was a man with a 14-year criminal history who was charged with rape only two days after his release. His record included 11 arrests and seven convictions for crimes such as robbery and drug possession.

The city is negotiating for a federal detention center across from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which now houses 225 legal immigrants, and a privately

owned former arsenal in Brooklyn as future city jails. "We need a short-term fix," said Nathan Leventhal, the deputy mayor.

One-Liners

The National Geographic Society plans to introduce a new quarterly travel magazine next year, National Geographic Traveler, which will carry advertising and be sold by subscription. The snuffing of typewriter correction fluid is a growing fad among teenagers that can cause coma or cardiac arrest, physicians attending a Swedish Medical Association meeting were warned.

The employees of 18 states will get no cost-of-living raises this fiscal year and workers in 19 states will get no merit increases as state governments look for ways to hold down spending, according to the State Budget and Tax News.

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Nuclear War Film Stirs Fear About Impact on Young

By Peter Perl

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 50 million Americans were expected to watch Sunday night when ABC aired "The Day After," a horrific vision of nuclear holocaust that has triggered enormous advance publicity, sharpened the debate on nuclear arms and rekindled fears about the impact of television on the young.

In churches, in classrooms, on college campuses and in many homes, the movie already has generated impassioned discussion. Grass-roots movements from Maine to California hope the film will be a catalyst for education and organizing around the nuclear arms issue.

Concerned about the possible political impact of "The Day After," the White House, which has previewed the film, has launched a public relations counterattack. Administration officials are worried that the film will heighten fears that President Ronald Reagan's nuclear arms policies, such as the current deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, are dangerous.

To combat those fears, the administration arranged for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to be interviewed on ABC immediately after the movie. Two other high administration officials, Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament

Agency, and Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, also appeared on television security shows Sunday.

As part of its attempt to explain Mr. Reagan's position, the White House has prepared a booklet entitled "President Reagan on Peace, Arms Reductions and Deterrence," which will be sent to anyone inquiring about administration policies.

Among the Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Alan Cranston of California, who has made a nuclear freeze a centerpiece of his campaign, plans to do the most in connection with "The Day After." He will be the host of a television-watching party at a home in Spokane, Washington, one of 136 events that he is sponsoring in 26 states.

While critics have not described "The Day After" as an artistic achievement, the \$7-million production is being hailed — and condemned — as a landmark in U.S. network television's willingness to deal with a shocking and controversial subject.

Parents and educators have been trying to anticipate the strong emotions and fears the film is likely to unleash in its viewers, especially the young.

"To a person, we found it powerful, gripping, graphic and depressing," the board of the National Association of Independent Schools said in a nationwide message to private and parochial school principals.

"There is more hype about this movie than any single event in my 15 years as an educator," said Clint Williams, principal of the Sidwell Friends Upper School in Washington, which sent letters about the movie to the homes of its 1,000 students.

Public and private schools in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are generally suggesting that faculty and parents follow guidelines outlined by the National Association of Independent Schools, the Parents Council of Washington and the National Education Association.

The guidelines suggest that children younger than 12 should not be allowed to see "The Day After" and that older children should see it only with parents or responsible adults who can and should discuss the issues and the fears with them.

A memo circulated in the New York City school system summed up the problem posed by the film: "ABC's intention in presenting it is to educate the public about nuclear war. However, the scenes of terrible destruction, people being vaporized, mass graves and death from radiation sickness may not be helpful or educational for children and young people. This is not just one more horror film. Adults can confidently tell youngsters that ghosts and vampires don't exist. But the threat of nuclear war is real."

Some educators have been more critical.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, expressing the view of some critics, has attacked "The Day After" as "a piece of propaganda based on the wishful thinking that both sides will suddenly lay down their arms."

A variety of advocacy groups are considering ways to use the interest generated by the film to boost fund-raising and rejuvenate political activism on both sides of the nuclear issue.

A coalition of anti-nuclear groups, hoping that the movie will mobilize opposition to nuclear arms, has launched project "800-NUCLEAR," an advertising campaign that urges viewers to join organizations promoting a freeze on nuclear weapons.

On the other side, advocates of stronger nuclear defense, such as the Rev. Jerry Falwell, have called the film biased in favor of the nuclear freeze and have demanded that sponsors boycott it and that the network provide "equal time" for their views.

Sidwell Friends in Washington, Mr. Wilkins said he expected many of the students would become more involved in anti-nuclear causes.

"Kids have been very conservative lately, but I see some possibility of increased student activism" resulting from the film, he said. "I think their outrage, their emotional outrage, will be such that they will ask questions that we adults have avoided."

Casey Reportedly Ready To Take Polygraph Test

By Martin Schram

and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has said that he is willing to submit to a polygraph test to help resolve his dispute with the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker Jr., about whether Mr. Casey received former President Jimmy Carter's debate briefing material during the 1980 presidential campaign, according to informed sources.

Since becoming the director, Mr. Casey has twice taken polygraph tests on matters relating to national security, the sources said.

Mr. Casey reportedly asserted that it would be demeaning to take a polygraph test as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation research into how the Carter papers were obtained by officials of Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign. But, according to the sources, Mr. Casey has said that, like Mr. Baker, he is willing to undergo such examination.

Late last summer, when the possibility of polygraph tests first arose, Mr. Casey declined to discuss the matter, while Mr. Baker let it be known that he was eager to submit to the test.

The dispute between the two top-level officials of the Reagan administration has continued to hamstring the congressional and FBI investigations into the Carter briefing papers incident.

Mr. Baker acknowledges that he had the debate documents and says he got them from Mr. Casey, who was Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign manager. Mr. Casey vehemently denies that, saying he never had the documents nor even knew they had been obtained by Reagan campaign officials.

"My conscience is clear," Mr. Casey is said to have remarked recently when he indicated that he was willing to submit to testing.

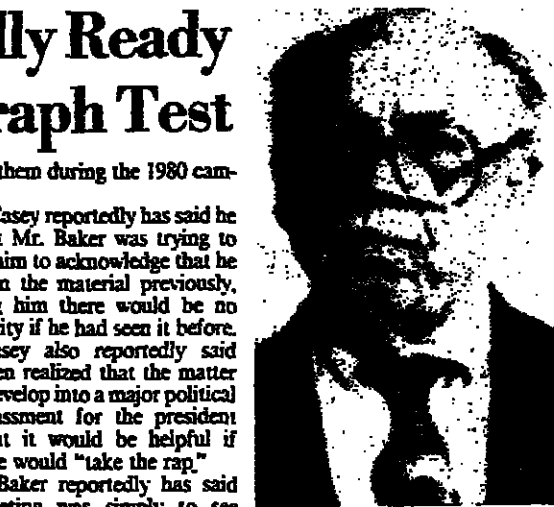
After almost five months, FBI and congressional investigators have so far been unable to determine how the Reagan campaign obtained Mr. Carter's private debate papers. But officials involved in the investigation said that resolving the Baker-Casey contradiction has become crucial to the success of their investigation.

"Presumably one of them is lying," one official said earlier this month, "and to go the next step we need a resolution."

Such officials have wanted to use polygraph tests for some time, but William H. Webster, the FBI director, has withheld approval. A spokesman, Roger Young, said last week that Mr. Webster had indicated that the decision on whether or not to use the polygraph is expected to be left to the Justice Department.

Investigators have been intrigued by a meeting between Mr. Baker and Mr. Casey in the White House on June 26. That was four days after the two had publicly aired their differing recollections about the briefing material in separate letters to the House subcommittee headed by Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, conducting a separate investigation.

According to a Casey associate, when Mr. Casey went into the room, Mr. Baker had copies of the briefing material laid out on a table. He said Mr. Baker urged Mr. Casey to review the papers and try to see whether he could recall re-



William J. Casey

Dairy Bill Offers Reagan Difficult Political Choice

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress is leaving President Ronald Reagan with a politically painful choice on a bill that would, for the first time, pay farmers to reduce milk production.

"The bill ought to be vetoed," said a high official in the Agriculture Department who asked not to be named. "It's against the president's philosophy and, if he signs it, his enemies will call him a hypocrite. But politically a veto would certainly hurt the Republicans in some farm-state Senate races."

A White House official said Friday that David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, was strongly opposed to the bill. The dairy price support program already costs more than \$2.7 billion, he has warned, and the cost might be even higher under the new bill.

The measure was conceived by the dairy lobby, whose members are among the most generous contributors to congressional candidates. It would reduce the dairy price support level by 50 cents, to \$12.60 per 100 pounds (about 12.5 gallons or 47 liters) of milk.

To offset the lower price support level and encourage farmers to cut their output, the bill would pay a farmer \$10 for each 100 pounds that fell below his farm's "normal" production level, which would be set by the Agriculture Department.

The administration had tried to eliminate the provision requiring it to pay farmers not to produce milk, calling instead for a simple reduction in the price support level of \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block called in vain for a limit on diversion payments of \$50,000 per farmer. Other opponents said some of the biggest dairy farmers could get as much as \$4.5 million in diversion payments.

Should Mr. Reagan veto the bill, he would also kill a section that was sought by thousands of tobacco growers who depend on government price supports. The elimination of the tobacco provisions would be particularly embarrassing for Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Helms, facing a fight for reelection next fall, is already being attacked by his state's Democrats for his vote last year for an increase in the tobacco excise tax. The Democrats are also charging that he has lost his ability either to persuade the president to approve legislation the farmers want or to protect them against tax increases.

U.S. Plans Appeal to Seek 'Baby Doe' Medical Files

By Ronald Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Justice Department has announced that it would appeal a U.S. District Court ruling denying a government request to review medical records of a severely handicapped infant.

A department spokesman said Saturday that the decision to appeal was made late Friday by Solicitor General Res Lee and that the appeal would be filed Monday with the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan.

Judge Leonard D. Weiler of United States District Court, Long Island, on Thursday rejected the government's contention that the State University Hospital at Stony Brook, Long Island, had discriminated against the girl, who was 41 days old Sunday and is known in court records as "Baby Jane Doe."

The parents refused to consent to corrective surgery being performed on their child. The court said that the parents' decision "was a reasonable one based on due consideration of the medical options available and on a genuine concern for the best interests of the child."

The parents' decision to withhold surgery was upheld last month by the Court of Appeals, New York State's highest court.

The baby was born with spina bifida and has severe brain defects. With surgery, the baby might live for 20 years, paralyzed from the waist down and without any conscious awareness, officials have said. Without it, the child may live for two years.

The Justice Department, which had never before sued to obtain access to a hospital's medical records, said it needed them to determine whether the infant's "current care" was within the "bounds of legitimate medical judgment."

Tom DeCair, a Justice Department spokesman, said: "Our concern is that if the court is right that the government has to prove discrimination before getting access to the files, it would seriously impair our investigative efforts to enforce their whole range of civil rights funding statutes."

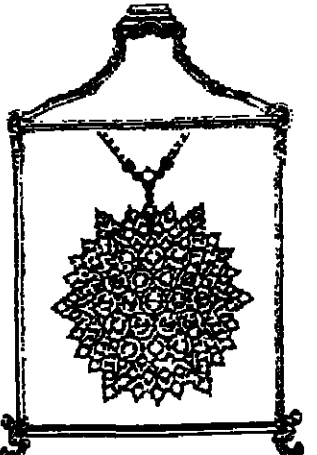
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U.S. May Act Against Exiles Aiding Salvador Killings

By James McMoyn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration is considering sanctions against Salvadoran exiles in the United States who are suspected of paying for and at least partly directing death-squad activities in El Salvador, according to a senior administration official.

The actions being considered include reviewing the visas of the suspected exiles and investigating their financial dealings in the United States, the official said.

To avoid extended deportation proceedings, he said, suspects may be refused entry back into the United States the next time they travel.

"We've had it with these guys," another said. "If they don't clean up this time, we're going to do something. If we hit just one of these guys in the United States, the

word will get back. It will have an effect."

An administration official said that the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, had told Salvadoran officials that they must act to stop death squads run by their government's security forces. If the Salvadoran government does not act, the official said, sanctions against suspected exiles are "very likely."

One official said the administration had known for three years that Salvadoran exiles in the United States had been involved in death-squad activities. But he said no action had been taken for fear of undermining efforts to persuade rightist parties in El Salvador to support a democratic government.

In the past, the administration has relied on quiet diplomatic pressure on Salvadoran officials to stop the killings. But U.S. officials say quiet diplomacy has not worked.

"No one can say any more that this thing is getting any better," a Western diplomat in El Salvador said. "Something has to break."

U.S. officials say the administration fears that the death-squad killings threaten efforts at political change in El Salvador and may obstruct presidential elections there early next year. They also worry that the killings have gone on for so long that congressional critics will be able to defeat a major increase in military aid for El Salvador that the administration is expected to seek this year.

After a visit to El Salvador last week, Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, condemned the death squads in the strongest tone used yet by an administration official. In a speech cleared by the White House, Mr. Ikle said "violent extremists" of the left and right were attacking the democratic center and "both must be defeated."

Although leftist guerrillas are known to have carried out several political killings in El Salvador, death squads manned by government security forces and tied to rightist political parties are suspected of having killed a substantial number of the estimated 35,000 civilians who have died in almost four years of civil war.

In the last three years, American officials have compiled lists of Salvadorans in both El Salvador and the United States suspected of directing death-squad killings, a U.S. official said. He said one list named 28 people, about half of whom were in the Salvadoran Army. The other half, he said, maintained homes in Miami.

The official would not identify those on the list because "that might affect what we are able to do to them."

A Central Intelligence Agency official said that a year ago the CIA

compiled a list of Salvadoran exiles in Miami that it believed had run death-squad killings. The official said the list and a recommendation for action against the exiles had been submitted to higher levels of the administration, but that nothing had been done.

One U.S. official said it cost between \$10,000 and \$30,000 to organize a death squad, including payment for weapons, safe houses and transportation. But actual killings may cost as little as a few hundred dollars, he said, once the group is organized.

"It's a business," he said. "It's organized, with salaries and a balanced account."

A senior Salvadoran official said that, when he had asked a senior official in the security forces to stop the killings, he was told that he would have to pay off death-squad members with "more than they were being paid" to do the killings.

Congress Votes Funds For CIA in Nicaragua

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has approved legislation that would provide \$24 million in covert aid to insurgent forces in Nicaragua but require the Central Intelligence Agency to return to Congress in the summer if it wants additional funds.

The aid is included in a military appropriations bill for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The measure, calling for about \$249 billion for military spending, was approved by both houses Friday and sent to the White House after House and Senate conferees, working on a separate measure to authorize all U.S. government intelligence activities, ended a months-long struggle over covert operations in Nicaragua.

The conferees agreed to authorize the aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents provided by the military spending bill and incorporated a provision to that effect in their intelligence policy measure. That legislation was then approved by a vote in both houses and also sent to the White House.

The authorization agreement broke a three-day deadlock between the House conferees, who sought an outright ban on covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels, and Senate conferees who wanted to authorize some aid.

The \$24 million that was voted on Friday — while the amount is known, the type of aid to be provided is secret — represents about half the annual amount of such aid to Nicaraguan rebels and is expected to be exhausted by June. The intel-

ligence policy measure specifies that, at that time, the CIA will have to return to Congress with any request for additional funds. The measure bars access to a reserve contingency fund for the Nicaraguan operation.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, called the agreement "a giant step in the right direction." He has prohibited them from dipping into the contingency fund. They can get no more money anywhere else.

He added: "We intend to monitor this program substantially and closely in the months ahead."

Similarly, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York, vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said that "the compromise reached on Friday would not have been possible if the Senate Intelligence Committee had not forced the administration last May to formulate a new presidential finding which would more clearly articulate its goals in Nicaragua."

At that time, the administration said its aim was not the overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinist government but the interdiction of arms and supply traffic from the Soviet Union and Cuba flowing through Nicaragua to help rebels in El Salvador.

House Democratic leaders have contended that the covert operation against the leftist Sandinist government was counterproductive and fostered support for the government. They have also argued that the activities violated international law.

Rebel Leader To Move Out Of Nicaragua

Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A Salvadoran rebel leader said Sunday that he planned to move his residence from Nicaragua and that his guerrilla alliance would probably begin holding more of its political activities outside that country.

Ruben Zamora, political representative of the Salvadoran guerrilla alliance, said by telephone from Managua that he and the group were taking the steps because of what he called "the constantly growing danger" that the United States would attack Nicaragua.

The United States has accused the Salvadoran rebels of maintaining their command and control center in Managua. U.S. officials have cited this as evidence of Nicaraguan support for the Salvadoran guerrillas and therefore as justification for CIA support for other guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Zamora has said in the past, however, that he was under pressure to move from Nicaragua because his residence there highlighted the friendship between the Nicaraguan government and the Salvadoran guerrillas. He said he would leave the country in the next few days and would probably move to Mexico.

It was not clear from Mr. Zamora's comments exactly how much the Salvadoran rebels intended to reduce their activities in Nicaragua. U.S. officials were not available to comment.

Argentina Claims Ability To Produce Nuclear Fuel

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has announced that it has developed the technology to make enriched uranium, giving it the capacity outside international safeguards to make fuel for nuclear explosives.

Rear Admiral Carlos Castro Madro, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, said Friday that Argentina would use its new nuclear capacity only for "peaceful ends."

But he said that Argentina will not submit to the inspections called for in international treaties against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He charged that these treaties were discriminatory against developing countries.

The admiral said that Argentina has worked on its own to become only the eighth nation to develop enriched uranium. The others are the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, China and France, he said.

"This demonstrates the failure of the policies of the great powers of not providing technology to the countries that are on the road of development," he said.

U.S. intelligence sources have said that Argentina has the capacity to make an atomic bomb in one to three years and some intelligence reports have suggested it may already be working on doing so. Admiral Castro Madro has denied all such suggestions, though he has consistently said that Argentina reserved the right to make a peaceful nuclear explosive in the future.

"I want to anticipate those who

are going to criticize us," he said, declaring, "Argentina proposes to use atomic energy, as it has until now, for peaceful ends."

The U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires declined to comment on the announcement, but a number of Western diplomats reacted with concern.

"It's a major achievement," said an informed diplomat. "My assumption is that they are not going to use it for anything other than peaceful [purposes], but we're still attaching great importance to it."

The announcement Friday means that Argentina has completed the nuclear fuel cycle. The country mines its own uranium, enriches it, manufactures it into fuel rods for reactors, makes its own reactors and reprocesses the wastes.

The enriching was the last step it needed to develop nuclear energy independently. The process increases the potency of the uranium so that it is strong enough to run a nuclear reactor. The international concern is that the waste then produced by the reactors is plutonium, a highly potent fuel used for atomic bombs.

Admiral Castro Madro said that an enriching plant near Bariloche, almost 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from here, would be completed until 1985. But he said that pilot projects have already proved the plant's capability.

He said that the plant would enrich the uranium to a 20-percent purity using a gaseous diffusion method developed by Argentine scientists. Twenty-percent purity is considered standard for reactors.

Argentina has been buying enriched uranium from the Soviet Union ever since the Carter administration cut off sales in 1978 due to alleged human rights violations by the ruling military and concerns over Argentina's refusal to sign either the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the major international treaty, or the Treaty of Tlatelco, the main hemispheric agreement on nuclear development.

The treaties ban nations that do not already have nuclear explosives from building them and commit those nations to accepting international safety inspections of their nuclear power installations.

Argentina has two working nuclear power plants and is building a third. All have been built in cooperation with European countries and Canada and are covered by international safeguards that Argentina had to agree to get the plants and the fuels to run them.

However, the country has roughly a half-dozen small research reactors that it has built on its own, and these are not covered by any safeguards.

Argentina is said by experts to be the Third World's greatest supplier of nuclear assistance to other developing countries. It has sold a research reactor to Peru, trains Latin American researchers here and distributes radioactive isotopes. U.S. officials are concerned that it also has a 10-year nuclear cooperation agreement with Libya.

"We're offering to Latin America the possibility of counting on a secure and dependable regional supplier," Admiral Castro Madro said. "And we are sure that this constitutes a significant advance for the countries in this part of the world on their road to independence."



Chileans at a rally called by opposition parties demand an end to the Pinochet regime.

Police, Youths Clash After Santiago Rally

Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — Street confrontations erupted between police and groups of militant youths after a demonstration in which thousands of Chileans called for the end of General Augusto Pinochet's military rule. The rally in a Santiago park was the largest in a decade of authoritarian government.

Protesters gathered for three hours Friday night on a huge plaza and the surrounding sports grounds of Bernardo O'Higgins Park, the site authorized by military authorities. After the demonstration, police and youths clashed near the park, and opposition media reported that an 18-year-old youth was killed. Police said earlier that there had been only minor incidents during and after the rally.

Opposition organizers said the turnout was close

to one million. State-controlled television estimated the crowd at 95,000, while independent estimates ranged from 150,000 to 200,000.

The protest, conducted by the Democratic Alliance coalition, signaled a renewal of confrontation with General Pinochet after the collapse of efforts to negotiate reforms. "Authoritarian governments don't know how to listen to the people," said Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the center Radical Party and the rally's main speaker. "They don't want to change. They are not going to change."

In a speech broadcast in major Chilean cities by a network of opposition radio stations, Mr. Silva called on General Pinochet to resign and asked Chileans to "take your place in the fight of resistance."

John Kennedy and Vanished Dreams: His Place in America's Imagination

(Continued from Page 1)

debate over new evidence, new theories has served to keep the Kennedy story prominently in our consciousness.

It was not, moreover, just a familiar young executive or a historical character like Garfield or McKinley who rode to his death in the Dallas motorcade. By 1963, only the oldest Americans could remember the last murder of a president, 62 years earlier, and by then the president of the United States had come to be considered without peer the most powerful man in the world.

It was, therefore, a staggering realization that in our time such a transcendent figure could be struck down like any mortal, like "one of us." If the rich and gifted young leader of the Free World was vulnerable, who and what were not? Later, the violent deaths of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy only emphasized the question.

After 1963, the blows fell relentlessly: the failure of the nation's power in Vietnam, the uprising of its black citizens in the long hot summers of the 1960s, the smirching of the government's integrity in Watergate, the loss of a proud American symbol in Panama, the rise of the Soviet Union to nuclear parity, the impotence of a president to resist the hostages from Iran, even the humiliating realization that Japanese autos outsold and outperformed Detroit's.

Few nations have suffered so many grievous shocks to their self-esteem in so short a time. And few Americans can have remained untouched.

The assassination of John F. Kennedy, though only loosely connected to the remainder of this long, disheartening succession of events, came first. Little wonder, then, that we look back to him and his time with yearning for what was, or that some of us still ask the vain question whether things might not somehow have been different had he lived and served a second term.

The estimate most commonly given of JFK, in his life and now, is that he had great "capacity for growth." And he did. After initially hesitant leadership on mostly political grounds, for example, he became the president who took the civil rights movement to the high ground of a "moral issue" for all Americans, a recognition that makes him second only to Lincoln in the hearts of many blacks.

He came into office on a tide of cold-war rhetoric and launched the nuclear arms race with the overblown Minuteman buildup; but he nevertheless recognized the devastating truth he saw in the Cuban missile crisis and went on to the first major arms control agreement, the Limited Test-Ban Treaty of 1963.

His escalation of U.S. commitment to Vietnam was the first step into the quagmire; nevertheless, ample evidence suggests to me that in the last months of his life he was reconsidering the problem. The distinct but improvable possibility exists that, had he been re-elected, he might have pursued a different course from the one Lyndon B. Johnson thought he had to follow, not because one president was necessarily more far-seeing than the other, but because Kennedy would have been a different man in different circumstances, tried already in the crucible of the missile crisis and more sensitive to the limits of power.

Mr. Sparks said he also faced a charge of printing "untrue material" by quoting a black political group in Washington, which said the South African police had formed an assassination squad to kill African National Congress figures. The first offense is punishable by up to three years in prison, the second by a fine.



Kennedy at a 1962 news conference on the Cuba situation.

London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin: Kennedy's Memory Enshrined

The Associated Press

LONDON — Ruined by the outbreak of London, there is a Kennedy Memorial. Paris has an Avenue President Kennedy. Vienna's Kennedy Bridge. In Berlin, in front of Town Hall where John F. Kennedy spoke the phrase that still resounds across Western Europe, there is Kennedy Square.

"Ich bin ein Berliner" — I am a Berliner — electrified the huge crowd on June 26, 1963, as the young president identified his country with the resentment against the new wall dividing East and West.

In West Germany, John F. Kennedy is the most popular non-German citizen's name used for streets, squares and bridges, said Franz-Reinhard Happel, spokesman for the Organization of Cities and Towns. Mr. Happel said about 75 West German municipalities have honored Kennedy, and there are no plans to change the names.

There is a J.F. Kennedy Street in Beirut, shell-hole-like most other thoroughfares in the Lebanese capital, and with a giant portrait at one end — not of Kennedy but of Nasser.

In Harare, Zimbabwe, the Roosevelt Girls' School, named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, has mounted a temporary exhibit for the anniversary of Kennedy's death. Nairobi has a private John F. Kennedy High School.

In Denmark, Svend Aage Nielsen, a Lutheran clergyman, founded the Kennedy Society in the late 1960s to commemorate John Kennedy and his murdered brother, Robert F. Kennedy. Mr. Nielsen has worked to keep alive "the vitality and everlasting value of the ideas and efforts of the Kennedy family."

Austrian television plans to show a 90-minute documentary on Kennedy Tuesday, and the Austrian radio's third channel has a major Kennedy program the same day.

In Britain, "Kennedy," a three-part television series starring Martin Sheen, was scheduled to be shown Sunday, Monday and Tuesday on independent television. The series, produced by Central Independent Television of Britain and shot this year at locations in the United States, was scheduled for airing simultaneously on NBC in the United States and in 49 other countries; a spokeswoman said.

deep sense of the American people in the nuclear era.

At Great Falls, Montana, he mentioned the test-ban treaty he had just concluded, and the crowd roared its approval. At each stop on the rest of his Western swing, Kennedy talked about the treaty, and his remarks never failed to bring shattering applause. When the trip was over, his political advisers agreed that he had found a new theme for his expected re-election campaign, and he told his advisers, Jerome B. Wiesner, that if he had realized the depth of public support, he would have pressed the Soviet Union for a comprehensive test ban, instead of a limited one.

Whatever was thought of these or other Kennedy policies, his capacity for growth was widely recognized, and the passage of time has tended to emphasize rather than obscure it. And this sense of a man not allowed to reach the fullness of his potential lends the greatest poignance to his memory.

Not only can we speculate on what might have been, in the plausible belief that Kennedy's emerging stature would have had substantial effect on the course of

events, but there is a powerful if often unrealized resonance in the knowledge that his time was cut short, that he did not have his ultimate chance, that life in its indifference rolled over him, too, and prevented the fulfillment of his dreams.

It is an intensely personal recognition: Which of us does not believe at some point that we, as much as anyone, are men and women with the capacity for growth, for leadership, even to do great deeds?

And in John F. Kennedy's brutally shortened life, in that personification of blasted hopes and lost potential, Americans feel, I believe, a sad and terrible identification with their own vanished dreams and secret fears — an identification that has little to do with what the man did or stood for, but derives from what happened to him, what he lost in that moment, that single moment, when he had a right to think the sun shone most brightly upon his world.

I believe a subtle national identification may also figure in Kennedy's grip on our collective imagination.

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Soviet Military Grew More Slowly Estimated, CIA

WASHINGTON — The Soviet military buildup in 1983 grew more slowly than estimated by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to a report released Sunday.

The report, which is part of the annual "World Military and Security Developments" publication, says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1983 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report also says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1982 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1981 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1980 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1979 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1978 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1977 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1976 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1975 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1974 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1973 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1972 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1971 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1970 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1969 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

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The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1967 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1966 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1965 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1964 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1963 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1962 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

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The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1955 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

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The report says that the Soviet Union's military spending in 1950 was about 2 percent below the CIA's previous estimate of about 2.5 percent.

Walesa and 4 Solidarity Leaders Face Nationwide 'Strikes'

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, and members of the union's underground network, after meeting in secret in defiance of police surveillance, called Sunday for nationwide "strikes" against food price increases.

Mr. Walesa, who disclosed the meeting on Saturday and Sunday after he returned to his home in Gdansk, said the price increases scheduled to take effect early next year would cause "a drastic drop in working people's living standards."

"Working people cannot agree to the price increases," Mr. Walesa said, reading a statement that he said four top underground leaders signed. "The union's obligation is to organize a struggle in defense of their interests."

Mr. Walesa declined to discuss Solidarity's specific plans. Several weeks ago he said he would disclose on Dec. 16 proposals by the union for easing Poland's economic crisis.

The government has outlined three plans for price increases.

Soviet Military Spending Grew More Slowly Than Estimated, CIA Reports

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet military spending, especially for procurement of new weapons systems, has grown more slowly over the last seven years than previously estimated, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

"New information indicates that the Soviets did not field weapons as rapidly after 1976 as before," said the report, released Friday by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. "Practically all major categories of Soviet weapons were affected — missiles, aircraft and ships."

In contrast to President Ronald Reagan's repeated assertions that the Soviet Union was engaged in an unprecedented military buildup, the CIA study said that, for the last seven years, the annual growth in Soviet military spending was only half what it had been in the period from 1966 to 1976.

In the earlier period, it said, Moscow had been increasing military outlays by 4 percent to 5 percent a year.

"Our new estimate, however, shows that, like overall economic growth, the rise in the cost of defense since 1976 has been slower — about 2 percent a year," the CIA report asserted.

Nonetheless, in spite of the slowdown in Soviet military spending, the study concluded that Moscow's defense budget still outstrips the Pentagon budget by at least 25 percent.

The study attributed the slowdown to technological problems, industrial bottlenecks, and policy decisions. It also speculated that some funds previously allocated to buying new weapons may have been diverted to research and development.

The agency report indicated that there had been such momentum generated in the late 1960s and early 1970s that Moscow continued to accumulate large stocks of new weapons and also allocated about 13 percent to 14 percent of the total Soviet output to military spending.

This is about double the American figure.

Current Soviet levels of spending are so high that despite "the procurement plateau," the agency said, Soviet forces had received since 1975 about 2,000 land- and sea-based intercontinental missiles, more than 5,000 tactical combat and interceptor aircraft, 15,000 tanks, and substantial numbers of naval surface vessels and submarines.

The agency also estimated that in President Yuri V. Andropov's first year in power, the Soviet economy had rebounded from sluggish performance in 1981 and 1982, when the growth rate was 2 percent. This year, it forecast growth ranging from 3.25 percent to 4 percent.

The Soviet economic rebound, the agency said, leaves open the question of whether the Kremlin leadership would now feel it could push Soviet military spending at faster rates in the future.

In the vital field of energy production, the CIA asserted that Moscow's "prospects for the future are considerably better than we once thought."

In 1977, the agency had predicted that Soviet energy production was tapering off so significantly that the Soviet Union would be importing energy by 1985.

Today, it said, Soviet natural gas, coal, and oil output were all advancing. It also said that Moscow had recovered significantly from a hard currency squeeze in 1981 by holding down imports and strongly pushing petroleum exports.

Assessing Mr. Andropov's first year, the agency study said that his economic policies had not brought much innovation. In spite of the jump in the economic growth rate this year, it projected a lower, 2 percent annual growth rate in the next few years.

The study suggested that the current leadership "may well be under pressure to speed up defense spending" but that any major effort to do so "could make it even more difficult to solve the fundamental economic problems."



A ROYAL WAVE — Prince Rainier of Monaco, right, appeared with his three children, Prince Albert, Princess Stephanie and Princess Caroline, left, at Grimaldi Palace in Monte Carlo during a parade celebrating the principality's national day Saturday.

U.S. Closes 'Silicon Valley' to Russians, But Eases Travel Limits to Other Areas

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has opened up more of the country for travel by Soviet diplomats and journalists but has closed some key areas that were previously open, such as the high-technology "Silicon Valley" outside San Francisco, according to State Department officials.

The latest travel regulations, revised for the first time since 1967, were presented in a confidential note to the Soviet Embassy on Wednesday, a department official said Saturday.

For nearly 30 years, the United States, in response to similar rules initiated by the Soviet Union, has maintained a list of countries, cities, roads and rivers that are open and those that are closed.

State Department officials said that sometimes a locale is put on the banned list because of security considerations, but often a choice is made for no particular reason, except to match an area that has been ruled off limits by the Russians.

This has produced a number of anomalies. For instance, in the latest list, Suffolk County on New York's Long Island is banned to Soviet travel, but Nassau, its neighbor, is not.

State Department officials said they were not authorized to say why certain areas like Suffolk County had just been made off limits. Gwertzman and other major government contractors are in that part of Long Island, but they were there before 1967 when the last list was drawn up.

The regulation of the travel of each other's diplomats and journalists is one of the more unusual aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations. It is one of the traditional sore points between the two governments, which complain regularly to each other about obstacles put in the way of travel even to areas officially open in the other's country.

The United States does not apply such rules to any other country with which it has diplomatic relations. The first imposition of closed areas in the United States occurred in 1955 when the Soviet Union refused to lift a similar set of regulations applying to diplomats and journalists. Those Soviet rules were initially imposed in 1941 during World War II and maintained after the war.

"The United States has on many occasions proposed mutual abolition or reduction of all travel restrictions," the note to the Soviet Embassy said. "The United States reiterates its offer to abolish or reduce travel restrictions or closed areas on the basis of reciprocity."

Over the years, the two countries have developed a tit-for-tat system to govern travel by the other's diplomats, journalists and businessmen.

Until 1978, each side had banned the other from about 24 percent of its land mass. In that year, the Soviet Union issued new regulations, cutting the area that is officially specified as off limits to 20 percent. The latest U.S. regulations, the State Department officials said, reduces the area closed to the Russians also to 20 percent.

The counties south of San Francisco, the so-called Silicon Valley, used to be open but are now closed because of the fear of Soviet spying, officials said. But they said that since East European diplomats can travel there, it is difficult to maintain security in the area.

Houston, an oil technology center, has now been closed, as has Dallas. Some officials said this was intended to keep the Russians from first-hand contact with those engaged in the business.

Among the major cities that have been closed under the new regulations, besides Dallas and Houston, are Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle. But Spokane, Washington, is now open.

Other cities opened for Russian travel for the first time, according to State Department officials, are: Birmingham, Alabama; Cleveland; Indianapolis; Little Rock, Arkansas; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; Phoenix, Arizona; Savannah, Georgia; Topeka, Kansas; and Tucson, Arizona.

But the entire Mississippi River is closed. Almost all of Alaska is open, but it might be difficult for the Russians to go anywhere since the cities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan and Nome are closed.

Even though an area is officially open, it does not mean a Soviet diplomat or journalist can just buy a ticket or drive there. He must first inform the State Department in writing at least one working day ahead of time that he intends to go to a certain place and state the route he intends to take.

Those governed by the rules also are not allowed to rent an unchauffeur car, or charter a plane, helicopter or boat.

And in practice, even though an area may be open, Russians may be denied permission to go there if Americans in Moscow have been blocked from traveling to an open area there, or if a special security situation exists.

A State Department official said that Russians had been denied permission to visit Silicon Valley for some time even though it had been officially open.

Soviet diplomats and journalists permanently assigned to Washington, New York or San Francisco, the cities where there are Soviet missions, may travel within a 25-mile (40-kilometer) radius of the city they live without any special notification. They may also request permission to go to closed areas, but this is rarely given, the State Department said.

In addition to the 25-mile radius from the White House, Soviet diplomats can travel freely to the King's Dominion amusement park in Doswell, Virginia, so long as they get there on I-95, the main highway from Washington, and to Williamsburg, Virginia, where Colonial Williamsburg is located, again as long as they travel along the usual tourist route.

Disney World and Epcot City, near Orlando, Florida, are closed, but Disney Land, near Anaheim, California, is open.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Cambridge Vote

Regarding "Seat of Harvard and MIT to Vote on Nuclear Ban" (IHT, Nov. 8):

I am shocked and frightened. Cambridge, Massachusetts is a community I knew as a child and as a student, a community of which I am proud because it has for years been in the vanguard of research intended to make the United States safer and nuclear attack by the Russians less likely. Before the recent vote decided otherwise, that community was in danger of capitulating to ill-informed residents, roused by the ill-intentioned.

Even in Western Europe, and perhaps for the very reason that the realities are closer at hand, good sense prevails when proponents of Finlandization run amok or when, as happened the other day, a leader of the so-called Greens (whom I see as yellowish with a good dash of pink) urges that the Russians be obeyed lest they discipline the free nations for protecting themselves — as Moscow disciplined the South Korean airliner for losing its way.

Will America be the one to knuckle under to such bullying, ably disguised as a campaign to expunge the nuclear blight? Does anyone really have the naïveté to believe that the Russians will be good chaps and follow suit, especially now when the instruments of orchestrated anti-American hysteria are tuning up in the Soviet Union and the stage is being set for the most terrifying possibilities?

DMITRI NABOKOV, Montreux, Switzerland.

About the Germans

Regarding "Things the Greens Might Recall About America" (IHT, Oct. 12) by James Reston:

Although the Greens, like members and supporters of other political parties and trade unions, are supporters of the "peace movement," they are by no means identical with it. There is no such thing as leaders of the movement who, as Mr. Reston tries to make his readers believe, "put people in the streets."

People simply feel there is no need for further armament, be it U.S. or Soviet. This is not a matter of ideology but of true concern.

I must say I do not approve of the anti-Americanism that is sometimes experienced — but I am not greatly surprised by it.

A. ERNST-HOFFMANN, Stuttgart.

Regarding "Nitzke Plan Would Permit Each Side 300 Warheads in Europe, 600 Overall" (IHT, Nov. 5-6) by Bernard Gwertzman:

I came across the following phrase in this article: "...when the West German government is scheduled to approve, for the final time, the deployment of the new missiles."

In democracies, the will of all members constitutes a vital element in the decision-making process. The choices of the people are represented through the delegates sent to parliament. If these delegates meet to make a decision, we may use the words "scheduled to discuss."

If any respectable newspaper, especially a U.S.-owned newspaper, speaks of the "West German government" as being "scheduled to approve" the deployment of U.S.-controlled missiles on their ground, how can anyone be surprised if West Germany is increasingly referred to as a "U.S. satellite"?

KEASTIN TOBER, Marburg, West Germany.

Invasion Perspective

Reagan invades Grenada. Shame on him, you see, I shall refrain from pointing out arguments for the invasion. But why all this fuss

over 344 square kilometers? The Russians have, for some 40 years, occupied parts of Finland, Poland and Romania, and all of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. They have intervened repeatedly in independent countries' internal affairs — 1948 and 1968 in Czechoslovakia, 1956 in Hungary. If this is too far back, what about Afghanistan and Poland? And had not the Russians — through the Cubans — intervened on Grenada, the invasion would not have been necessary.

KNUT ERIK HOUGEN, Luxembourg.

The Veterans' Return

Regarding "Foreign Veterans Pay Tearful Visit to Spain" (IHT, Nov. 1) by Nina Bernstein:

It was comforting to see the benign photograph of the veterans of the Lincoln and Washington Battalions during their "tearful" return to Spain. With their cameras and sportswear, the once misguided young men with rifles had become, in their autumn years, just another group of harmless American tourists recently stepped down from the motor coach.

RICHARD RALEIGH, El Escorial, Spain.

Keep the Games Open

Regarding "L.A. Olympics Leader, Hard-Liners Clash on Soviet Presence at Games" (IHT, Oct. 21) by Kenneth Reich:

Why do Senator John Doolittle and other anti-communist hard-liners act as much like Russians as the Russians do? Holding the Olympics in Los Angeles offers people from oppressed countries a chance to see — and tell their friends at home — how Americans really live. Banning the Russians fulfills what their own propaganda says about the United States.

Peter V. Ueberroth, the Olympics organizer, is right when he says Soviet athletes should be able to see

that the people of the United States are decent, nice people who welcome youngsters and want to develop human understanding.

We Americans have missed many opportunities to impress the Soviet people with the benefits of our way of life. Think of the effect a crew of pipelining Caterpillar Tractor operators would have had on the good folk of Gorki. A rowdy bunch of construction workers can spread more good will than a few isolationist hate merchants.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN, Kuwait.

But Which Culture?

Regarding "Latin Culture" (Letters, Oct. 31) from Roger D. Stone:

I agree with Mr. Stone on the importance of cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and Latin America (and other countries). I also agree that the literature departments in U.S. universities are sometimes "myopic" (English departments, for example, do not often teach Canadian or Commonwealth literature). But Mr. Stone subverts his argument for cultural exchanges with his examples — the "cult figures" on American campuses. Brazilian popular music.

A mutually beneficial cultural exchange program, I think, should not include ephemeral, commercial entertainment. In what way would mariachi bands contribute to anyone's understanding of another culture? In what way would the television program "Dallas" contribute to anyone's understanding of the United States?

This sort of entertainment does not need funding by the federal government. Surely our societies have more important cultural works to exchange.

RICHARD E. MEZO, Department of English, Dankook University, Cheonan, South Korea.



A Former Marine Laments the Corps' 'Deterioration'

As a former Marine Corps officer and one-time State Department official in Vietnam, I am appalled by the deterioration in the Corps — not in the "grunt" who has to do the fighting and the dying, but in the support that he is failing to receive from the officer corps and from a deplorable intelligence service. The bombing in Beirut, in spite of what General Paul X. Kelley says, was a horrible example of ineptitude from his office down to the field command. Casper Weinberger's excuse that "nothing can work against a suicide attack like that" is ludicrous.

A bulldozer could have made the building impregnable. Unarmed guards are no guards at all and a

disarmed weapon is no weapon at all. By Middle Eastern standards, steel and concrete construction means a minimum of steel and a maximum of concrete and brick. The marines would be safer in tents or Quonset huts than in Beirut's collapsible concrete beehives.

Wars, whether in Lebanon, Grenada, or somewhere else in the future, are not won by satellites, computers, or unusable missiles and rockets. Wars are won by disciplined and well-trained troops commanded by experience and intelligent officers, both supported by a capable intelligence and a realistic administration.

RICHARD L. CARLTON, The Hague.

Walesa and 4 Solidarity Leaders Urge Nationwide 'Struggle' on Price Rises

United Press International

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, and members of the union's underground network, after meeting in secret in defiance of police surveillance, called Sunday for nationwide "struggle" against food price increases.

Mr. Walesa, who disclosed the meeting on Saturday and Sunday after he returned to his home in Gdansk, said the price increases scheduled to take effect early next year would cause "a drastic drop in working people's living standards."

"Working people cannot agree to the price increases," Mr. Walesa said, reading a statement that he and four top underground leaders signed. "The union's obligation is to organize a struggle in defense of their interests."

Mr. Walesa declined to discuss Solidarity's specific plans. Several weeks ago he said he would disclose on Dec. 16 proposals by the union for easing Poland's economic crisis.

The government has outlined three plans for price increases, which would raise the cost of many basic foods by 10 to 70 percent, and called for public comments on the

proposal. It said the price increases were necessary to reduce subsidies that are a permanent drain on public funds.

Mr. Walesa said he and the underground members, Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis, Tadeusz Jedyniak and Eugeniusz Szumigajski, had a wide-ranging discussion on the general situation in Poland and about the results of the weekend session of the Communist Party Central Committee, which examined Poland's persistent industrial difficulties and food shortages.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose speech Saturday to the Central Committee was broadcast in part by the state-run radio Sunday afternoon, told his party colleagues: "We are bound to make difficult and unpopular decisions.... No one promised miracles, at least from our side."

Polish Leaders Concerned

Earlier John Kijner of The New York Times reported:

Polish leaders, at the conclusion of talks on economic issues, have expressed hopes that public resentment over scheduled food price increases can be defused.

Officials are worried about pub-

lic reaction to the price increases and to the deteriorating economy. Anger over the return of butter rationing prompted an unusual government apology earlier this month.

The government news agency said that the meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee ended Saturday had engaged in lively debate and that speakers had pointed out "shortcomings and negative phenomena."

The authorities said the projected price increases, announced last weekend, were intended to cover the increased cost in food production. However, in an interview with the official press agency Saturday, Józef Kozłowski, the first deputy minister of agriculture, said the increases would still fall short of the level required to balance food costs.

In Krakow, party leaders at a series of meetings have been besieged by rank-and-file members, many of whom remained in the party at the cost of some social stigma after the crackdown on Solidarity. The members charged that they had been betrayed, according to a reliable source.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Disarming of Science

Pope John Paul II has an admirable interest in correcting misjudgments, even those of the distant past. Recently he found a good word to say for Martin Luther, the whistle-blower who forced Reformation and schism on Western Christendom. Last week the pope dissociated himself from predecessors who persecuted Galileo, assuring scientists that as seekers of truth, "you will find in the church and in this Apostolic See your most convinced allies."

But with the olive branch of reconciliation came a thorn to prick the conscience of scientists engaged in military research. The pope urged them to exercise freedom of choice and quit "the laboratories and factories of death." By abandoning fields of research likely to be used for deadly purposes, "the scientists of the whole world ought to be united in a common readiness to disarm science and to form a providential force for peace."

The same issue gravely troubled the American scientists who developed atomic weapons during World War II. With good reason to fear that Nazi Germany was working along similar lines, they patriotically invented the bomb. After the war, foreseeing the nationalist fervor that drive the arms race, they succeeded in having at least the production of nuclear weapons placed under the civilian control of the Atomic Energy Commission. Their continuing concern is embodied in the Federation of American Scientists, a vigorous advocate of arms control. And it is echoed by a dissident Soviet minority led by the towering figure of Andrei Sakharov.

What more should be expected of scientists? Galileo, in Bertolt Brecht's play, derides them as "a race of inventive dwarfs who can be hired for anything." But this rebuke, like the pope's appeal, assigns too heavy a responsibility to scientists.

Scientific discoveries are not like magic swords that only one person can draw from the stone. The principles that underlie the hydrogen bomb were discovered independently by Russian, British, French and Chinese scientists. Most such research is done by teams. Renunciation of military research by individual scientists would make little practical difference to the arms race.

It is not scientists who create and build new weapons. Nations do. Scientists who develop weapons are the instruments of national policy, not its shapers. The pope's cogent appeal for the disarming of science is well taken, but scientists alone should not have to bear the burden of answering it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Bad Year for Congress

The U.S. Congress has wound up a bad year. The session now adjourned faced one overriding issue: the oppressive budget deficits in future years. Lacking a president's leadership, the legislators toyed with a few remedies and then chose defeat.

The now half-done 98th is the first Congress in 50 years that can be described fairly as being clearly split between the parties. The 97th, too, had a Republican Senate and a nominally Democratic House, but President Reagan nonetheless held sway in the House through a coalition of Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats. That coalition became a minority when new Democrats won in last November's elections to take firm control. The size of the Republican majority in the Senate did not change, but its attitude did. Jarred by the 1982 Democratic gains, Senate Republicans were more inclined to challenge their president openly.

Still, the year's only really consequential legislation was the reform of Social Security. Even that was the product of 1983's labor, a ratification of the reduction in benefits proposed by a bipartisan commission that resulted from a compact between the White House and Democratic leaders. And barely 10 months later, it was apparent that much greater curtailments of middle-class benefits would be needed to tame huge budget deficits.

Indeed, the politics of the deficit have produced only paralysis. Both chambers resolved

Other Opinion

For Arafat, Nowhere to Go

Yasser Arafat is not much wanted where he is now, in northern Lebanon. But it is questionable how much he is wanted anywhere else. Tunisia is presumably still willing to play host to him, but the symbolism of Tunisia is unfortunate: It is a long way from Palestine. President [Hosni] Mubarak would perhaps like to have him in Cairo, enabling the much-reviled Egypt to vindicate itself as the last true champion of Palestinian independence. King Hussein of Jordan, who finds him exasperating to deal with, would probably not much relish the idea of having him in Amman.

Mr. Arafat is not prone to remove himself at a mere hint. He is the kind of awkward guest who does not spare one the embarrassment of telling him in so many words that he has overstayed his welcome. On occasion, as in Damascus last June, he has to be physically frog-marched to the door. And now he shows the same obstinacy in refusing to swallow the hemlock which has been tactfully left within his reach. Abandoned by most of those who once lionized him, he insists on fighting on. It cannot last much longer. Like Tal al-Za'atar in 1976, like Beirut last summer, Tripoli must eventually fall.

—The Times (London).

Reagan in Asia: Mixed Results

[President Reagan's] four-day stay in Japan was widely hailed by Japanese commentators as a triumph, largely because he did not push hard on the vexing trade issue. Instead he placed emphasis on security and reaffirmed Washington's commitment to defend Japan in the event of Soviet aggression.

In South Korea, Mr. Reagan also touched lightly on another highly controversial issue of concern to the American people: that of human rights. As in Japan, he placed greater emphasis on security. In an ill-advised move, he visited American forces in the Demilitarized Zone to make provocative statements against North Korea. The statements were not calculated to ease tensions or bring the leaders of the two regimes to the conference table to work for reunification of the peninsula.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Women as a Social Force

"Do you honestly believe," a reader asks, "scarcely able to contemplate the heresy, 'that America would be richer, saner and sweeter if elective offices were evenly divided between men and women?'" Well, sir, I believe it because women, as a social force, lack the macho instinct that breeds war. I believe it because women, as the carriers of life, cherish the tender mercies that preserve life.

Men — sensitive, caring men secure in their own manhood — are beginning to welcome women into politics, and this is a very good omen. They acknowledge that women's priorities are saner, their gift for conciliation saner than that of men. It has been a hard, punishing struggle, but women, at long last, are assuming positions of consequence in public life.

—Syndicated columnist Harriet Van Horne.

Olympics: Start Saving Now

If you are planning to attend the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles next year, start saving now. Although the Los Angeles Olympic Committee had promised a no-frills Olympics affordable to more than the wealthy, ticket prices aren't coming out that way.

Assuming that a person wants to attend one session for each event (for example, four boxing sessions: preliminaries, quarters, semis and finals), the lowest-priced tickets will cost \$760, as compared to \$275 at the Montreal Games in 1976. Highest priced tickets will go from \$532 in 1976 to \$7,726 in 1984.

What would an Olympics with frills cost?

—The Messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa).

FROM OUR NOV. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Military Revolt in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The fact that a revolt has occurred, led by General Antoine Simon, the Government delegate for Southern Haiti, is confirmed. It appears that after the reception of the decree depriving him of office, General Simon called upon the city of Les Cayes, the head of his district, and the surrounding country to rise against the Government. He at the same time proclaimed a revolution against President Nord Alexis. Mr. Morice, the French Bishop of Les Cayes, went at once to General Simon and adjured him in the name of his native country to withdraw without scandal or bloodshed. The meeting lasted two hours, but led to no result, in spite of the fact that the bishop pointed out the possibility of American intervention.

1933: Baruch Condemns Inflation

WASHINGTON — Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier and close personal friend of the President, and who is considered here as accurately reflecting White House opinion, vigorously condemns inflation as an "act of desperation" in an article which will appear in the Saturday Evening Post. Coming from a man upon whom the President has leaned heavily for advice in financial affairs and who was a dinner guest at the White House last week, Mr. Baruch's opposition to currency inflation is regarded as virtually settling the burning question of whether there will be monetary expansion. It is notable that the New York financier expresses no opposition to the present policy of gold-buying abroad to depreciate the dollar as a means of raising commodity prices.

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S.A. capital of 1,500,000 F. RCS Number 87320126, Commission Paritaire No. 34231
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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The Superpowers Need a Treaty Renouncing Force

By Marion Dönhoff

The writer is publisher of the weekly newspaper Die Zeit.

HAMBURG — If we try taking off the glasses through which we normally see the world, and look with fresh eyes, we realize that the really great problems of our time go far beyond the familiar East-West pattern. Because they are global, they cannot be forced into that framework. They can be solved by cooperation, not by confrontation.

This applies to economic and financial problems, as we discover once more in the matter of Third World debt. The Third World must always be taken into account if we are to achieve the stability we need.

It also applies to environmental problems. They cannot be solved at the regional level. Neither the destruction of forests — by deforestation in the developing countries — nor the pollution of rivers and lakes, nor the senseless squandering of nonrenewable resources can be tackled on a national basis.

If the interests of East and West are in many sectors identical, then what binds the two superpowers together can be seen as basically stronger than what separates them. Up to now that has not been noticed — purely because we blank out the broad range of potential points of contact and keep our eyes fixed on the military sector, as though we were hypnotized by it.

Because the superpowers view each other with extreme mistrust, they concentrate exclusively on security. This restriction of scope is fatal. It creates a vicious cycle with no escape: suspicion, fear, armaments, more fear, more armaments, still more fear.

The superpowers have been negotiating in Vienna for 11 years and in Geneva for three years, but this has led us nowhere because each party at the negotiating table thinks only about how, under any agreement that might be reached, it would be able to keep more battalions or more missiles than the other.

All the proposals of the United States are aimed at finding a mode of disarmament ensuring that the heavy land-based missiles of the Russians, which Washington fears most, will be disproportionately reduced. In turn, the Russians want America to dispense with a buildup of precisely the sort of weapons that they themselves keep installing. One can escape from this stalemate only by extending the scope of the negotiations beyond the military field, recalling that in the last analysis problems can only be solved politically.

That is especially true in times of crisis of confidence. In such a period it is absurd to try to start reducing armaments that are intended to guarantee much-desired security. Instead, the goal should be a political arrangement that first brings the arms race to a halt, preventing the spiral from continuing upward.

How might that be done? For instance, by renouncing force by a nonaggression treaty.

The usual objection to such a treaty is that the Helsinki accords have not been observed by the Russians. Counter-argument: Helsinki was not a treaty but a "declaration of intent."

Another objection: We already have the United Nations Charter, which bans aggression, and it has been broken repeatedly. Counter-argument: That multinational declaration, signed by many states, dates from 1945 and is a sublime example of illusory aims and well-meaning intentions. ("We, the peoples of the United Nations, are firmly determined to protect future generations from the scourge of war...") A treaty in the mid-1980s between the superpowers, or between the two military pacts, would be something quite different.

It could serve as a sort of insulating layer to cover over previous disappointments and irritations and make a fresh start possible — just as it was possible for the Federal Republic to make a fresh start after renouncing force in a treaty with Poland in 1970. Before then, not a week had passed without the Poles accusing West Germany of being revanchist and militarist. Only after the signing of the treaty were relations normalized.

Anyone who refuses to believe that the Soviet Union would abide by such a treaty ought to be asked why he is prepared to trust the Russians in a missile treaty in Geneva.

After an agreement renouncing force, the negotiations in Vienna and Geneva would have to be continued. But the delegations should have a much easier task than before, since neither side would then be tempted any longer to contemplate further rearmament.

How was the intractable East-West confrontation over the Berlin airlift issue resolved in 1949? How was an end brought to the Korean War, in which the prestige of both sides was most seriously at stake? In each instance, two officials met at an unknown place with no public fuss.

They agreed that it was in the interest of both sides to put an end to something that held out no prospects for either. Negotiations were turned over to diplomatic delegations, and the rest was purely a matter of routine.

Today the situation could be exactly the same. Neither side has any interest in burdening its economy with the spiraling costs of a further arms race. Also, it must be obvious to the two elderly bosses in Washington and Moscow that they have only a few years in which to achieve what every statesman aims for — to stand in his nation's history books as a bringer of peace.

The opportunity exists, but each leader is reluctant to take the initiative, lest it be regarded by the other as a sign of weakness. So a start should be made in secret diplomatic negotiations. Everything else is hopeless.

International Herald Tribune.



When the Sound of a Gun Stirred the East Caribbean

By Tom Wicker

CASTRIES, St. Lucia — Prime Minister John Compton likes to quote, these days, a Caribbean song that includes the lines: "I hope the day will never come / when we awake to the sound of a gun."

But that day came in 1979. Mr. Compton said in an interview, when "someone took up a gun and changed a government." A leftist politician named Maurice Bishop, leading about 70 men of the New Jewel Movement, seized nearby Grenada from the corrupt and repressive regime of Sir Eric Gairy.

"And Gairy had an army," Mr. Compton pointed out in his quietly direct manner.

He and the leaders of other Eastern Caribbean islands, none of which maintains significant armed forces but most of which have leftist movements, were profoundly impressed. They quickly drew the obvious conclusion that a handful of armed men could do on any of their islands what Maurice Bishop and his followers had done.

Mr. Compton's leading role in organizing the invasion of Grenada, therefore, had little to do with the rescue of American medical students or whatever geopolitical blunder might have been struck at Cuba and the Soviet Union. First and foremost, he believed, the invasion was necessary to remove a clear and present danger to his and other democratic governments in the Caribbean.

And "subsequent knowledge," he said of arms caches discovered on Grenada, "makes it apparent the danger was more clear and present than we knew."

Caribbean governments that disapproved of Maurice Bishop's authoritarian regime and his Cuban and Marxist connections, Mr. Compton said, had still found themselves able to live with him. He had rid Grenada of Sir Eric and had his own popular following: at meetings of Caribbean governments in 1982 and 1983 he promised, under pressure, to hold elections and improve Grenada's human rights record; and he seemed anxious to avoid regional sanctions — airline and currency restrictions, for example, or exclusion from joint tourist advertising.

But when Mr. Bishop was overthrown and murdered in an internal convulsion of the New Jewel Movement, all that changed. Caribbean leaders traced the upheaval to Bernard Coard, whom Mr. Compton termed "a hard-line Marxist in the Stalinist mode."

He said Mr. Coard could claim no popular following and would have shrugged off regional sanctions, turning to Cuba to "fill the void."

Worse, the Caribbean leaders considered General Hudson Austin — the security chief charged with Mr. Bishop's murder — a front man for Mr. Coard. Coard soon would have engineered General Austin's death, ostensibly in revenge for Mr. Bishop's murder — a front man for Mr. Coard soon would have engineered General Austin's death, ostensibly in revenge for Mr. Bishop's murder — a front man for Mr. Coard soon would have engineered General Austin's death, ostensibly in revenge for Mr. Bishop's murder.

U.S. and Israel, Says Rabin, Suffer From Grand Illusion

By Philip Geyelin

JERUSALEM — One reason why the Reagan administration is unlikely to set things right any time soon for a dignified disengagement of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon is its refusal to recognize how or why things have gone so wrong.

Over coffee in the cafeteria of the Knesset the other day, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin offered persuasion, if not a theory. Both the United States and Israel have been victimized by grand illusions. Gross miscalculations and overly inflated objectives, in his view, continue to confound both U.S. and Israeli thinking, each in its own way.

His conclusion is that while there is much to be usefully done to warm the workings of the U.S.-Israeli "special relationship," only coincidentally, occasionally and for limited purposes can U.S. and Israeli self-interests be expected to be the same.

Mr. Rabin is no longer even head of the Labor Party. But he commands a larger following than the present leader, Shimon Peres. His party, in turn, is probably closer to majority sentiment in Israel than the Kadef Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, judging from polls and the results of recent local elections.

As a former ambassador to the United States, Mr. Rabin knows the ins and outs and ups and downs of U.S.-Israeli relations. As chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces in the Six Day War, he has the credentials of a hard-line military man.

So it is all the more interesting to hear him now advocating a unilateral, partial Israeli "implementation" of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement, not just as a temporary expedient but for the foreseeable future. He would give Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, a deadline of four to six months to cut a political deal on "national reconciliation," with no assurance beyond that of the presence of the U.S.-French-Italian-British peacekeeping force.

Israel would pull back from its present position to a somewhat narrower buffer zone roughly 30 miles deep. It would be policed by an expanded United Nations force, backed by Israeli units and local Lebanese militia. There would be no "linkage" with a Syrian withdrawal.

Mr. Rabin, then, is talking about more or less indefinite partition. For Israel it would be the realization of an early official objective of last year's invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Rabin thought that was justified, given the vulnerability of Israeli villages in the Galilee to PLO artillery and rockets from positions beyond the buffer zone, which was patrolled by Israeli and Lebanese forces.

But it is far more modest than today's official U.S. objective, seemingly shared by the Shamir government, which is the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the creation of a central government and a Lebanese Army capable of restoring Lebanon to the status of a sovereign state.

That is precisely Mr. Rabin's point — that, misguidedly, the Begin government thought it could have it all.

It already had a secure border with Egypt on the south. To the west, Iraq was pinned down in a war with Iran, and Jordan was no threat. Syria had been reduced to no real threat, either, by Israel's pummeling. The Palestine Liberation Organization had been crushed. There would be peace with a liberated Lebanon, and security on every front with freedom to deal with the Palestinian issue on the West Bank and in Gaza on Israeli terms — "paradise," as Mr. Rabin puts it, but also a "misreading of everything."

As Mr. Rabin sees it, the Reagan administration not only bought Israel's illusions but built on them. At some stage in the course of Israel's supposed success came the notion of a "Six Americas," region-wide. The Reagan initiative, for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, would break the moderate Arabs away from the radicals and wipe out Soviet influence in the region.

Instead, the radical Arabs conspired to do in the Reagan initiative — which Israel had instantly rejected — Mr. Rabin thinks that should have made the plan all the more appealing to the Arabs.

Meantime, "All the red lights went on in the Kremlin," and the Syrians were restored to even greater military strength. Naively, in Mr. Rabin's opinion, the United States brokered a Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement on the false assumption that Syria would obligingly follow suit.

Mr. Rabin does not like any of the current options. He simply pretends his to the alternatives. He rejects even a suggestion that the Maronites are serving Israeli interests. "One of the pillars of our relationship is that we have never asked U.S. soldiers to shed blood for us," he says.

The agreement that would have been made six months ago would have been better than any that could be made now, he would argue, and the deal possible six months from now will be still worse.

That is the analysis of one prominent out-of-office Israeli politician. But soundings hereabouts suggest that Mr. Rabin's view is widely shared in war-weary Israel.

The Washington Post.

At the Barbershop, Talk About Grenada

By H. Brandt Ayers

ANNISTON, Alabama — Two parliamentary institutions disagreed about the U.S. incursion into Grenada. The United Nations General Assembly clearly disapproved, but President Reagan's action was supported by the parliamentarians at the Courthouse Barber Shop.

While Britain and France were registering disapproval, Jimmy "Furr," the barber and prime minister of my small-town parliament, polled the diverse constituents who come by the barber shop for coffee, a haircut and conversation.

What he discovered is an interesting picture of how Americans think about themselves and their nation — a popular portrait of our power, values, common sense and compassion. The predominant view was that the invasion was a symbolic thumping of Fidel Castro and the Communists.

Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state, might have been speaking for them when he told me in a telephone interview: "From what we've learned, I support the president. We've got to make it clear to that fellow Castro that he has got to keep his cotton-pickin' fingers off other nations in the region. The Cubans were staging a buildup there and the Organization of American States has spoken clearly against that."

Americans find it right and emotionally satisfying to slap the hand of small-time dictators; but they are compassionate, too. Mr. Turner's poll turned up a significant number of people who, learning the size of Grenada, said, in effect: "They're too small to take care of themselves; they really needed our help."

Americans are not self-conscious about exerting military power if it will help defend the defenseless — and they shouldn't be. During Dean Rusk's watch at the State Department, Lyndon B. Johnson sent the Marines to the Dominican Republic. Mr. Rusk recalls that the action, sought by foreign envoys in Santo Domingo and the papal nuncio there, "hasn't worked out too badly."

But Marines are not always the first, best and only means for achieving U.S. policy goals. The Marines stayed in Nicaragua for 19 years. Calvin Colledge sent the last platoon of U.S. Marines and Marines in 1929. They left behind a dictator, General Anastasio Somoza Debayle. His National Guard murdered the nation's most popular patriot, General Augusto Cesar Sandino — whose name was taken by the Sandinista guerrillas who now rule with a ruthless force that

Reagan's action. Why, oh why don't they understand?

They don't understand because from the very beginning of the Reagan administration, the official rhetoric directed toward Central America has been loudly, belligerently, consistently and exclusively concentrated on purely military means to achieve U.S. goals.

The United States has virtually ignored the economic desperation upon which the Castros and Sandinistas feed. Washington has given scarcely a thought or a dime to public diplomacy there; to the Peace Corps and exchange programs through which strangers come to understand and respect each other. Instead, the United States has talked guns, supplied guns, fired guns. Perhaps the Kissinger commission can come up with a more complex and complete definition of power and policy in the region. Dean Rusk thinks so.

Letter: A Better Punishment For the Korean Jet Incident

From Rand H. Fishbein in London

SUGGESTIONS as to the most effective way of punishing the Soviet Union for shooting down the South Korean airliner were fundamentally flawed. They failed to exact a sufficiently high price for Soviet misconduct.

In addition to demanding compensation for victims' families, the world should have insisted that anyone denied the freedom to emigrate or who was imprisoned for their beliefs be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. No single act would have come as close to replacing the lives that were lost.

This would have reflected a moral resolve on the part of civilized humanity that the Soviet Union would have been forced to answer. The Russians could have softened their line on emigration, thereby regaining some of their lost credibility in the eyes of the world; or by ignoring the pleas, they would have risked confirming for their allies and friends the worst suspicions of their adversaries.

The importance, particularly to the West, of making such a demand would not have flowed from any hope of changing the Soviet attitude toward human rights, or any desire to bring the Soviet state to its knees; it would have reflected a belief in the rights of the individual, in moral justice, and in the freedom of unhindered movement. These are the principles which, in theory, and supposedly in practice, undergird Western civilization.

In an era of mass cynicism, when the motives of the democracies are suspect and the distinctions between the Soviet Union and the United States have become blurred in the minds of many youth, it is imperative that the reality of the two systems of government be brought back into focus.

More letters, Page 5.

Mau Mau

Bananas follow bath to island paradise

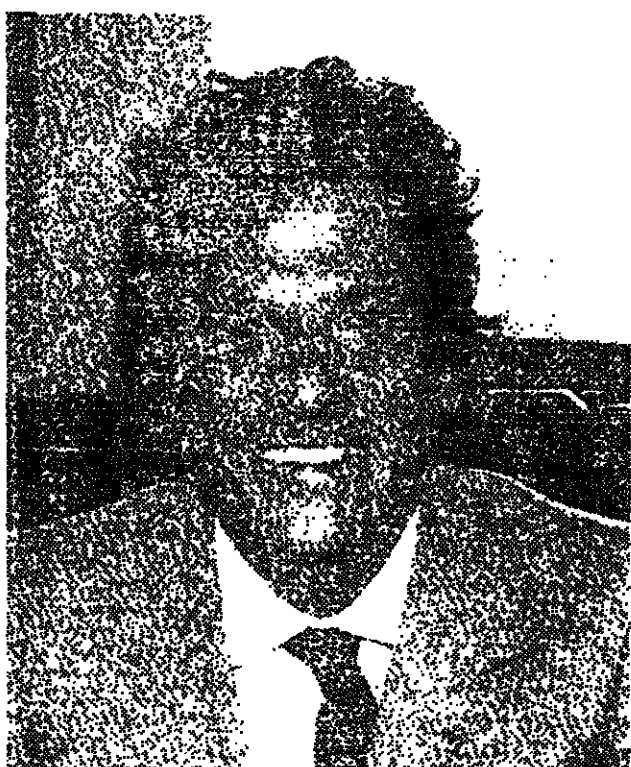
Manaus is one of the world's most beautiful tropical islands set on the blue Indian Ocean. It is a center for manufacturing goods for export.

Independent since 1968, Manus is a democratic government. It has a commonwealth, an executive council, a number of 1177, a member of the United Kingdom under the General System of the report processing zone system which includes materials to be imported duty free and export items. Tax benefits are available on the concessions on machinery and equipment. Development finance is available at reasonable rates and industrial buildings can be purchased. The Government pursues a policy of free trade.

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MAURITIUS - A HAVEN IN THE SUN



Sir Charles Gaetan Duval, Q.C., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

Strongest delegation to the Far East

The Mauritian Government has dispatched a high-powered trade delegation to the Far East as part of the island's most ambitious drive to attract foreign investors. One of the main aims of the month-long promotional trip will be to lure entrepreneurs from Hong Kong who are known to be anxious about their economic future in the Crown Colony after the British lease expires in 1997.

The 13-man delegation will be headed by Mauritius's Deputy Prime Minister The Honourable Sir Gaetan Duval Q.C. who is also Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

His presence as leader of the team demonstrates the importance that Mauritius places on the need to attract businessmen from overseas in general and from the Far East in particular. Sir Gaetan intends to use his overseas business contacts in the Far East to plug the message that Mauritius could become an investors' dream along the lines of Hong Kong or

Singapore.

With him on the trip are three senior Mauritian Government Ministers, a handful of high-ranking civil servants and six leaders of the island's business community.

They are the Honourable Sir Satnam Boodell, Minister of Economic Planning and Development; The Honourable Kader Bhayat, Minister of Trade and Shipping; and The Honourable Chedumbarum Pillay, Minister of Industry and Co-operation.

Accompanying them will be the Governor of the Bank of Mauritius; The Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Co-operatives; and the Permanent Secretary at the Deputy Prime Minister's Office; Mr C. Couacaud, Director of Rogers and Co Ltd; Mr R. Seeyave, Director of Happy World; Mr Lam Po Tang, Managing Director of Lam Po Tang and Co; Mr J. Desmarais and Mr P. Goldsmith, Directors of Ireland Blyth Ltd; and Mr F. Currimjee, Director of Currimjee Jewellery Co. Ltd.

The itinerary started in Bombay on November 8 and lasted for eight days. From there the party moved to Singapore on November 16 for four days. The next stop was Hong Kong where the Deputy Prime Minister and his colleagues remain from November 20 to November 27. The last destination is Seoul from November 27 to November 30.

The message hammered home at every opportunity is the political and social stability of Mauritius, coupled with its unrivalled financial incentive schemes and its favourable geographical location with regular trade routes and the huge and potentially lucrative southern African market practically on its doorstep. Since Mauritius is poorly endowed with raw materials, it has had to make the best use of its most precious natural asset - its growing, intelligent and resourceful population.

And its chief weapon in the battle for rapid industrialisation has been the offer of tax-free zones for encouraging export-orientated industries.

The Government's determination all along has been to reduce overdependence on sugar which is still responsible for 70 per cent of its exports. That was why in the early 1960s they started encouraging import-substitution industries. The success of this initiative can be seen by the fact that the island now has 115 of these industries turning out a whole range of products - including beverages, food, building materials, electrical accessories, paper and plastic.

Now Mauritius is also looking to those developed nations with established markets but confronted with high labour costs and in need of a cheaper location for important sub-contracting operations, short of a complete transfer of the industries concerned.

Preference will be given here to light industries with a high added value. This is where the dual advantage of manual skills and inexpensive labour has such a definite edge over other exporting countries.

But an accent on light industries does not preclude the production of high technology goods - bearing in mind the wide range already manufactured in Mauritius and the steadily growing strength of the industrial sector.

Mauritius is confident that its overtures to the international business world will pay off handsomely in the tough new competitive climate of the 1980s and 1990s. Strategically situated with easy access to three continents - Asia, Australia and Africa - and with well-developed trade relations with these countries, including South Africa, Mauritius is well-placed to become the turntable of the Indian Ocean.

Why Mauritius is on every investor's map

Not for nothing is Mauritius known as the tax haven of the Southern hemisphere.

Foreign investors are offered an unrivalled package of fiscal incentives and cash guarantees to lure them here. The island Government's number one economic objective is to boost the level of investment from overseas concerns.

As the Minister of Finance the Hon. S. Lutchmeenaraidoo said: 'Our immediate concern is to restore the confidence of the business community, both local and overseas, in this country's economic and political stability.'

The financial and taxation inducements provided by the Administration show that these are not just empty words or politicians' promises. First let us look at the benefits handed out to the international manufacturer. Those companies have the particular advantage that the whole of Mauritius has been turned into an Export Processing Zone.

The MEPZ system, as it is known, offers them a 100 per cent corporate tax exemption during their first ten years. From the eleventh to the fifteenth, a 50 per cent exemption is available, and from the sixteenth to the twentieth the exemption figure is 25 per cent.

Also within the initial ten-year period, dividends are free of income tax for the first five years.

Nor do the inducements end there. Capital goods, raw materials, components and semi-finished products are allowed into Mauritius without any customs or other duties being levied upon them. Profits re-invested in the island instead of being transferred abroad are completely tax-free. And foreign technicians are granted substantial income tax

relief. Currently this means an exemption on an initial sum of RS 15,000 of their salaries - inclusive of fringe benefits - plus a further relief of thirty per cent on the balance.

Among the other financial inducements on offer is a Government guarantee against nationalisation. The safeguard pledged 20 years ago has been upheld by every incoming Administration since that time, and the present government has re-affirmed that promise to all foreign investors. Such a guarantee is a highly significant one. Few businessmen will dispute that the threat of a State takeover of their enterprises is a major disincentive to investment in many Third World nations.

The Mauritian Government has clearly stated in its Sessional Paper Number Two of 1963 that 'it is not the Government's policy to nationalise any industry which is already established in the private sector or which may be established in the future with Government approval.'

The country also allows the free repatriation of profits and dividends. The same goes for capital actually invested, excluding capital appreciation.

Shares are freely transferable and priority, whenever possible, is granted to export industries in the allocation of investment capital by the Development Bank of Mauritius (D.B.M.).



The Hon. Anerood JUGNAUTH, Q.C., Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Minister of Information, Minister of Reform Institutions and Minister of External Communications.

The third class of businesses to receive favourable fiscal treatment are the import-substitution industries. If they operate under a 'development certificate' they escape corporate taxation for five years if they claim no initial depreciation.

Their dividends are also untaxed for five consecutive years and they can negotiate rebates on machinery, raw materials and intermediate.

It can be appreciated, therefore, that Mauritius's Ministers are more than willing to put their money where their mouths are.

Governments of developed nations where wage costs are high are now realising that 'low cost' manufacturing sources like Mauritius are essential for the prosperity - and even economic survival - of their own countries.

Far from being a threat to their industries at home, international diversification of this kind can actually enhance their success. As long as the strategy is partnership with 'low cost' nations rather than competition with them, then it can complement the production facilities of major industrial countries and enable them to penetrate export markets with highly competitive products.

The right location is the critical factor. The ability to repatriate profits and dividends unhampered by restrictive laws.

This is what makes Mauritius such an ideal place for the export-orientated manufacturer. Companies from all over Europe, the United States of America and the Far East have now recognised Mauritius's potential and have set up operations in the island's Export Processing Zones.

Recently a preferential trade agreement has been signed with an eye to African markets. The service industries which have also snapped up the cash inducements in Mauritius include banks, insurance companies, consultants and architects.

Mauritius may have once been associated with sugar and superb beaches but just one glance at the economic strides it has made in the last decade shows that it deserves its place in the sun.



Cargo being unloaded from a Boeing 747 at Plaisance airport.

THE PACKAGE OF BENEFITS

Investors in the Mauritian Export Processing Zone enjoy the following 'package' of benefits:

- ★ complete freedom to repatriate capital, profits and dividends.
- ★ constitutional guarantee against nationalisation.
- ★ acceptance of up to 70% equity participation by overseas interests (100% in exceptional cases).
- ★ Government support for market research, trade missions and trade fair expenses.
- ★ Government-negotiated preferential air and sea freight rates.
- ★ readily available work permits to key overseas technical and management staff.
- ★ unrivalled tax and financial incentives.
- ★ exemptions from import duties and many other levies and charges.

There is good news for borrowers too. Loans at preferential rates are available from commercial banks. Whereas lending rates to local industries are not regulated, the Bank of Mauritius imposes much lower rates for loans to firms operating under 'Export Certificates'.

The island's commercial banks also give discounts on export bills, and the Development Bank of Mauritius guarantees commercial banks against the failure of exporters to repay their advances. This Export Credit Guarantee Scheme also allows exporters adequate breathing space in case orders are cancelled at the last

minute. This makes it easier for exporters to borrow money from commercial banks. Investors are protected against taxation abroad. The Government of Mauritius has signed double taxation agreements with Britain, France, the Federal

Republic of Germany and India. As an extra bonus, in those countries where the law stops investors benefiting from tax incentives in host countries, the Mauritian Government is prepared to insert 'tax sparing' provisions into certain deals.

Export firms also receive freight rebates from shipping companies plying between Mauritius and Europe, as well as Mauritian Government assistance for taking part in trade missions and trade fairs.

Export service enterprises are the second business category to benefit from Mauritius's tax relief policies. These enterprises pay



Some of the workers who make Mauritius the world's third largest exporter of woollen knitwear.

tax at only ten per cent for the first ten years of operation. Further concessions can be arranged for up to 20 years. And as far as dividends and other incentives and facilities go, they qualify for the same benefits as those industries in MEPZ.

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Government House Le Reduit.

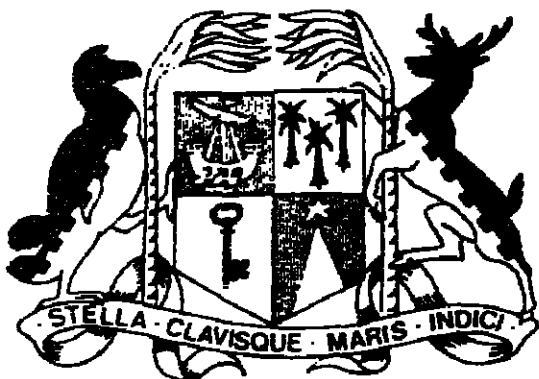
MAURITIUS -

AN ISLAND ON THE MOVE

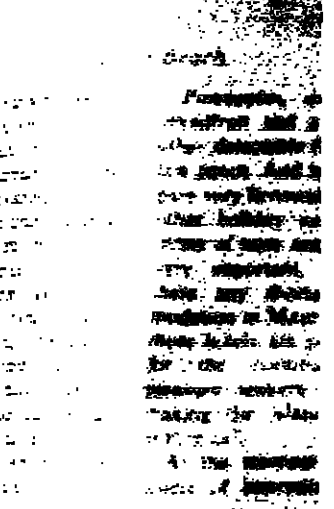
WHAT DOES IT OFFER YOU?

- A stable and democratic political environment in which all parties are committed to the need to attract and retain overseas investment in commercial and industrial ventures.
- A place in the sun situated in the warm and sparkling Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar and the eastern coast of Africa.
- A highly literate, adaptable and productive labour force speaking French and English and a sophisticated entrepreneurial class seeking overseas partners. Low wages and high quality and standards of production.
- A well developed and diverse industrial base ranging from shipbuilding and heavy engineering to precision industries, food processing, textiles and agriculture.
- Ready access to the rapidly developing markets on the mainland of Africa, Middle East, Australia and Europe.
- A long established and efficient banking sector and export processing zone. Most Mauritian products enter Britain duty free. Excellent infrastructure. Ample water and electricity, good internal communications and tarred roads.
- An excellent climate with sun, sea, mountains and waterfalls combining to make it one of the truly great tourist attractions of the world.

For further information contact:
The Ministry of Information, New Government Centre,
Port Louis, Mauritius
or
The Mauritius High Commission, 32/33 Elvaston Place,
London SW7, U.K.
or
The Mauritius Investment Promotion Office,
Hurst House, 157/169 Walton Road, East Molesey,
Surrey KT8 0DX, U.K.
Tel: 01-941 5144.
Tlx 932689 IMES G.



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MAURITIUS - A HAVEN IN THE SUN

Getting there is easy. It's the leaving that's hard.

Mauritius is not only becoming a mecca for the forward-thinking business investor. It is proving an increasingly popular draw for holidaymakers as well.

The number of tourists visiting its shores has multiplied five times since independence fifteen years ago - with the result that tourism is looking more and more like the island's passport to prosperity.

Certainly, the potential of Mauritius as a world leisure paradise is as great as its prospects of being a new global centre of commerce for the 1990's and 1990's.

Around 120,000 tourists came to Mauritius last year, and the expectation is that this year's total will top that figure.

It is easy to see why it is such an attraction. There are few places that can match a sunny and equable climate all the year round with a happy, harmonious society where people of different races mix with so little trouble.

As well as its abundance of

beaches, stressed in his Budget Speech to the island's Parliament that tourism was as important as exports to his country's future success.

Indeed, many businessmen on the island reckon that tourism will eventually take the place of sugar as Mauritius's biggest money earner.

Obviously the Mauritians instinctively realise the key to most people's hearts is through their stomachs. And the food on the island is acknowledged by tourists to be excellent.

In all too many tropical island resorts, too much reliance is placed on catering punks supplemented by fruit and vegetables flown in from the nearest bit of mainland.

Not so with Mauritius which is large and fertile enough to grow its own.

The holidaymaker only has to visit the markets at Port Louis and Curepipe on the Mauritian central plateau to see the advantage of this.

throughout Mauritius ranging from the luxurious - such as the Le Meridien, Le Morne Brabant, Trou aux Biches, Le St Geran, Touessrok and La Plaque - to small privately-owned seaside resorts such as Villas Caroline and the Ecole de Mer Hotel.

Many visitors stay in chalets and seaside bungalows. Nearly all the beach hotels provide amenities for swimming, snorkelling, water-skiing, sailing, fishing and tennis.



Local seafood is excellent including lobsters, prawns and several tasty local varieties of fish. But there is also venison, hare and wild boar on most menus in season and, in addition, Indo-Creole curries and Chinese food.

Among the outstanding restaurants La Bonne Chaine, L'Arc en Ciel, Cafe de la Cite, La Fille Mauricienne, Le Provençal, La Patisserie, Mandarin Hotel in Curepipe, Le Min Restaurant in Port Louis, Cafe de Chine, the Maharaja and Carl Poul.

Another feature that makes Mauritius ideal for the tourist is the comparative ease with which it can be reached. And this is something which migrants well for the future.

It is served by eleven international airlines - Air France, Air India, Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, Air Mauritius, Alitalia, British Airways, Kenya Airways, Lufthansa, South African Airways and Zambia Airways.

The currency is the Mauritius Rupee which is divided into a hundred cents. Notes are issued in denominations of five, ten, twenty and fifty Rupees and coins in denominations of one, two, five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents and one Rupee. Banks are open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. on weekdays, and from 9.30 a.m. until 11.30 a.m. on Saturdays. A tax of one hundred Rupees is charged at Pheasant Airport.

No visas are required for nationals of the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, the Federal

Republic of Germany, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, and Belgium, provided a return or onward ticket can be produced on arrival. However, the Government does advise a check with a Mauritian embassy or consulate before departing for the island.

Health checks these days are fairly relaxed but travellers are advised to have certificates of inoculation against cholera and vaccination against smallpox.

casinos. But in the main, it is the wide range of outdoor activities for which Mauritius is famous.

Most tourists go on sight-seeing trips. The attractions are numerous. In Port Louis - the island capital - there are old French-style colonial streets and buildings. These include the palm-lined Place d'Armes, the eighteenth-century Government House and the Municipal Theatre built at about the same time.

Church enthusiasts have two cathedrals they can tour - one Protestant and the other Catholic. There is also the historical Supreme Court building, eighteenth-century army barracks and an old Natural History museum.

Birds in Paradise

On the outskirts of the capital, at the foot of the mountain range there, is the Champ de Mars, originally laid out by the French for military parades but now serving as a racetrack. The best views of the racecourse, town and harbour, are from the Edward the Seventh Avenue and from Fort Adelaide, a citadel fortified during the time of William the Fourth, South of Port Louis is Le Reduit, the French colonial residence. For those who like something more than rolling around on the sandy beaches, there is the centre of the island - particularly the area near Le Morne Brabant to Chamarel and Plaine Champagne where some of the rarest species of birds in the world have made their haunts.

These include The Mauritian Pink Pigeon and the Mauritian Kestrel which featured in Gerald Durrell's classic book Golden Bats and Pink Pigeons. Indeed ornithologists from all corners of the earth visit this area and the Casela Bird Park which is set in the Black River district and has more than 140 different kinds of birds from five continents on its 20 acres.

Geologists both amateur and professional pay regular trips to

the spectacular Rochester Falls near St. Louis as well as Chamarel which is a sight of blue, green, red and yellow earth believed to be the result of weathering. But perhaps the most breathtaking is the Grand Bassin - a short distance from Port Louis - which is a natural lake resting in the crater of an extinct volcano. It is also a place of pilgrimage for a large number of people of the Hindu faith.

But for the beach and water enthusiasts, Mauritius has few if any equals. Bathing is perhaps best provided for off the beach of Tamam, in the shadow of the Black River mountain and at Pereybere between Grand Baie and Cap Malheureux with its deep clear blue waters.

At Chery - one of the most popular beaches in Mauritius - there are facilities for sailing and water-skiing. For fishing, Grand Gaube, further along the coast is perhaps the most favoured spot. Over the last few years Mauritius has been selected as the venue for various diving trips and expeditions. The Mauritius Underwater Group whose address is at Railway Road, Phoenix, helps with advice and equipment. The scope for exploratory diving is endless as most visiting divers rarely venture far from the reef and local divers seldom extend their interests beyond coastal waters.

If even a trip in a glass bottomed boat is too adventurous there is the Aquarium at Trou aux Biches. Over 300 species of fish show the rich variety of life in the waters around the island.

More and more marine biologists are taking an interest in Mauritius. It's a specialist subject that has by no means been explored yet. And researchers believe there is endless scope for further work around the island.

Treasure Island

The same goes for archaeology. Recently an increasing number of archaeologists have been making a bee-line for Mauritius. The most famous excavations have been off the reef near Amber Island on the northern coast where the ship St Geran sank in August 1744. Several other wrecks are believed to be near the Mauritian coast but many archaeologists try to keep the whereabouts of sunken vessels unpublished for fear of attracting 'pirate' groups. Permission must be sought from the Mauritian Government before any finds can be salvaged.

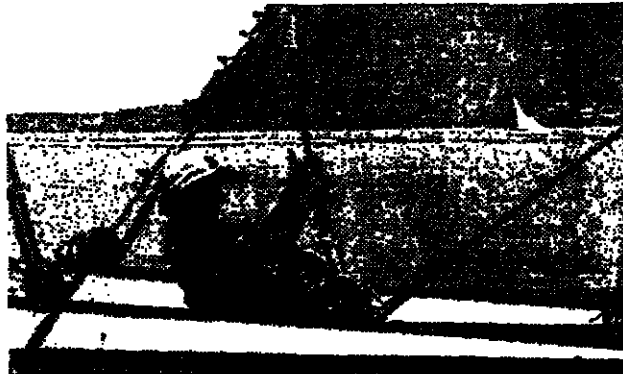
Windsurfing is another new sporting craze which has spread to Mauritius - and the island provides ideal weather and water conditions to learn the sport and practise it. In 1979 the Windglider World Championships were staged in Mauritian waters and since then there has been a boom in facilities and equipment.

Most coastal hotels have boards available for hire and some of them offer this service free of charge to their guests. Windglider's local agent in Port Louis also hires out boards for use in any part of the island.

This sport takes place almost exclusively in the sheltered waters of a lagoon although some of the more experienced and adventurous surfers brave the open waters beyond the reef. Unlike so many places, the Mauritian water sports season

Le Morne Brabant and Le Meridien at Le Morne, La Plaque at Flic en Flac, Trou aux Biches at Trou aux Biches, Club Med at Grand Baie. Big game fishing at Mauritius is unaffected by seasonal changes. So it is hardly surprising that Mauritius leads the field in this sport too. The IGFA 1974 Annual Contest was won in Mauritius with a Pacific Blue Marlin catch weighing 976 pounds.

Two highly reputable big game fishing organisations - the Centre de Peche and Benanza - offer complete fishing holidays all year round to single people or groups of three, four or five people. The deal includes sophisticated hotels and bungalow accommodation with dinner and breakfast, daily fishing in luxurious boats equipped to IGFA standards, self-drive car, airport welcome



continues throughout the entire year.

The main beach hotels offering full watersport facilities include the Trou aux Biches Hotel at Trou aux Biches, the Merville at Grand Baie, St Geran at Belle Mare, Le Chaland at Blue Bay.

and reconfirmation air travel so many visitors with no curious blend of tranquility and excitement that the question is not 'Will holidaymakers want to go there?' But 'Will they ever want to leave it afterwards?'



St. Theresa, Curepipe.

beaches for the sun-worshipper to laze about on. Mauritius offers plenty of outlets for the more active holidaymaker. These include bird-watching, diving, fishing, and the chance to gaze at some of the earth's most exotic animal and plant life.

The Government is alive to the rewards that its booming tourist industry can bring to the island. That is why Ministers are co-ordinating a major planned expansion of hotel accommodation and other holiday facilities.

Mauritius' Minister of Finance - the Hon. S. Latch-

Finances, mangoes, papaya, breadfruit and a whole host of other delectable fruits cost only a few pence. And hotel meals compare very favourably with those in other holiday resorts both in terms of taste and variety - and, very important, price. Nor is there any shortage of accommodation in Mauritius - although more hotels are planned to cater for the continued surge of pleasure seekers who are now making the island their annual port of call.

At the moment there are 40 hotels of international standard

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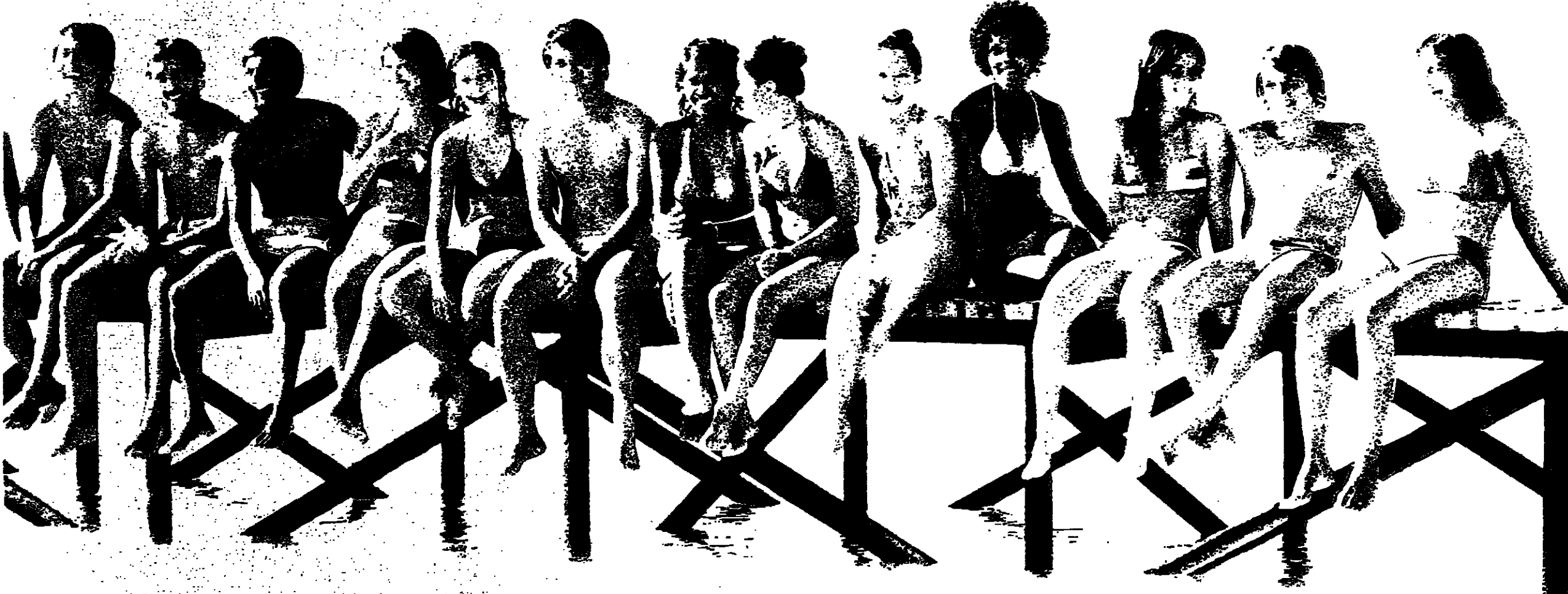
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Among the outstanding restaurants La Bonne Chaine, L'Arc en Ciel, Cafe de la Cite, La Fille Mauricienne, Le Provençal, La Patisserie, Mandarin Hotel in Curepipe, Le Min Restaurant in Port Louis, Cafe de Chine, the Maharaja and Carl Poul.

Another feature that makes Mauritius ideal for the tourist is the comparative ease with which it can be reached. And this is something which migrants well for the future.

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(Continued on Page 14)

Strike it rich in Switzerland

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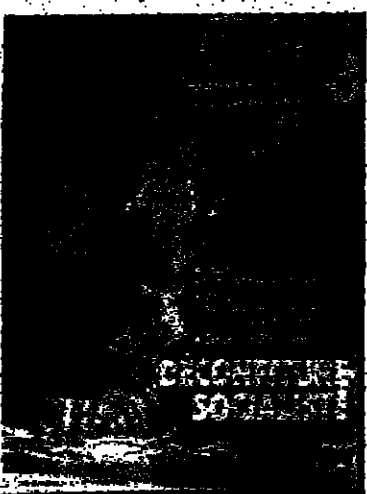
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Ireland	100	1991	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Private placement.
World Bank	300	1993	8	99 1/2	8.07	Noncallable.
British Columbia	125	1993	12	100	12	Noncallable. Increased from Can\$100 million.
Royal Bank Canada	0.05	6 mos.	—	20	—	Each warrant is exercisable into a Can\$1,000 note of Canada's 11 1/2% of 1993 at 100.
World Bank	120,000	1993	7 1/4	99 1/2	7.64	Noncallable.
European Community	50	1993	11	open	—	Sinking fund to start in 1985 to produce a 6 1/2-yr average life. Price to be set Dec. 5.
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Banks Find Little on Books As They Close '83 Accounts

(Continued from Page 11)

lion transaction, was quickly increased to \$700 million and next week is expected to be increased again, to perhaps \$1 billion. A heavy 50 percent of the \$700 million has been raised outside the lead managers' group, more than double the sell-down levels of 20 percent that were experienced on major deals earlier this year.

Algeria is paying half a point over Libor for six years and 1/2 over Libor for the final two years with a front-end fee of 60 basis points. (The 12 banks coordinating the operation are keeping 10 points for themselves. Ten points are paid as a management fee to lead managers underwriting \$25 million and 40 basis points paid on the amount each bank actually takes.)

These are the lowest rates that Algeria has ever paid. And bankers acknowledge that on the basis of the success of this loan Algeria will be able to ask for even finer terms next time it taps the market.

The success is especially notable as Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil company, is also in the market, paying higher margins, for as much as \$357.1 million to finance the purchase of Italian goods for a natural gas project.

Although the loan is to Sonatrach, the operation is guaranteed by the Italian state export agency, SACE. Interest is set at 7/8-point over Libor for the first nine years and 1 point over for the final 4 1/2 years. Sonatrach will pay the Italians a fixed rate of 11.35 percent per year for the loan and Italy's Mediobanca will top that up when the floating rate cost exceeds that fixed rate. At present, with six-month Libor at 10 1/2 percent, the Italians would pocket 35 basis points.

Meanwhile, Italy's state electricity utility ENEL is guaranteeing a \$70-million loan for Nersa, the nuclear reactor project. Interest on the eight-year loan will be set at half a point over Libor for the first six years and 1/2 over thereafter. This will be sweetened with a commitment fee of 1/8 percent.

Managers of Tunisia's \$60-million loan also scored a 50-percent sell-down and it is now expected that the amount will be increased when managers meet next week. The eight-year credit carries interest of half a point over Libor for the first six years and 1/2 point over Libor for the final two years. Tunisia already successfully completed the sale of \$60 million of floating rate notes.

Elsewhere, Renault has increased to \$150 million the initial \$100 million it was raising through

a revolving underwriting facility. This five-year instrument, which straddles the syndicated credit and FRN market, is made up of three- or six-month bearer notes which are sold to investors. However, a syndicate of banks commits to purchase any notes not sold.

Interest is set at the bid side of the interbank rate. But the notes are sold at a discount, raising the effective yield to investors. The discount is negotiated between the purchaser and Merrill Lynch, which is managing the offering. A syndicate of 18 banks earn an annual commission of 1/4 percent for standing by to take up any unsold paper. The underwriters also have the option of extending the facility to seven years if they desire.

Old-Fashioned Glut Swamps Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 11)

The process is repeated at the end of the 10th year. This issue ended the week at less 2 1/2-2 1/4.

Given the continued uncertainty about the outlook for interest rates, investors are not willing to buy fixed-coupon bonds, bankers report, or certainly not at the aggressive terms proposed in the primary market.

It also remains to be seen whether the floating rate market is willing to accept names like Seiyu Stores or Bank Misr of Egypt.

Seiyu's \$50 million of five-year notes can be considered an obli-

tion of Dai-ichi Kangyo, Japan's largest bank, which is guaranteeing the paper. Interest is set at 1/4 over the six-month Libor. Investors can request redemption at any interest payment. A syndicate of underwriters will absorb any unsold paper, for which they earn an annual fee of 1/4 percent.

Misr's \$40 million of five-year notes is its second FRN and terms are pitched to reflect the lower quality. Interest is set at half a point over the six-month Libor. After two years, 20 percent of the issue will be retired on a serial basis every six months, producing an av-

erage life of three years. During the first two years a purchase fund will redeem up to \$6 million if the price falls below 98.

In the equity linked market, Fancu sold \$80 million of 15-year bonds bearing the lowest coupon yet seen, 3 1/4 percent. Fancu shares can be bought at a price of 9142 yen at a fixed exchange rate of 236.85 yen to the dollar. Despite the low coupon, the bonds were quoted at a slight premium.

Central Finance, Japan's third-largest credit company, sold \$30 million of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 4 1/4 percent, and offered investors the option to put the bonds back to the issuer at maturity at a premium of 106 percent of face value for a yield to maturity of 5 1/4 percent. The bonds are convertible into shares at a price of 651 yen at a fixed exchange rate of 235.45 yen to the dollar. The shares ended the week quoted in Tokyo at 621 yen and the bonds were quoted at a discount of 1 1/4-2 1/4.

This week Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Ono Pharmaceutical are expected to tap the market. Star Manufacturing, which makes computer peripheral equipment, will sell three million shares via an issue of European depositary receipts.

From the United States, Prudential is rumored to be planning to offer \$300 million of zero-coupon bonds with warrants to purchase stock.

The sterling market had its first setback last week with a poor reception for a £100-million float from ENEL, Italy's electric utility. Interest on the 10-year notes will be set at a quarter-point over the mean of the bid-offered rates for three-month domestic interbank funds — a rate the market judged too thin. The notes were quoted at less 2 1/4-2 1/2.

This will complicate the plans of France's Credit National to tap the sterling market. It will be seeking about £200 million, of which half was to be in the form of an FRN and half as a syndicated bank credit.

Prices in the Deutsche mark sector drifted lower, in very light turnover. The World Bank's 300 million DM of 10-year bonds, bearing a coupon of 8 percent and priced at 99 1/2, to yield 8.07 percent, were quoted at 99. But Ireland's 100 million DM of eight-year notes, priced at par bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, were down 1 1/4 points.

The Spanish utility Fecsa offered 80 million DM of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 9 percent.

This week will see issues for the Inter-American Development Bank (150 million DM); ISAC, an ITT affiliate (100 million DM) and the EIB (250 million DM).

In the ECU market, the European Community sold 75 million units in two segments of 10-year paper. A 50-million portion is offered publicly bearing a coupon of 11 percent, and 25 million for placement within Denmark bears a coupon of 6 percent but is redeemable at a premium of 183 1/2 percent to yield at maturity 10.995 percent.

The next issuer will be Société de Développement Régional of France, which will be seeking as much as 50 million ECUs.

International Herald Tribune

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Oil and Money in the Eighties

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"The global impact of shifting markets" will be the theme of the fourth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties." The conference will focus this year on what caused the radical shift in the oil market in recent years and what the implications of the turnaround are for the future.

Donald Model, United States Secretary of Energy, will give the keynote address. He will head a list of distinguished speakers from Europe, the United States and the Arab world. Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference may return the coupon below.

DECEMBER 8

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Donald Model, United States Secretary of Energy
U.S. ENERGY: THE NEXT TEN YEARS
John Lichtblau, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York

STRUCTURAL VERSUS CYCLICAL CHANGE IN THE OIL MARKET

Moderator: **Herman Franssen**, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
Robert Mabrouk, Director, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies.
Arie de Geus, Coordinator of Planning, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited, London.

William Finger, Coordinator of Energy Analysis, Exxon Company, Houston.

ARAB BANKING'S ROLE IN OPEC COUNTRIES' INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
Abdulla A. Saudi, President and Chief Executive, Arab Banking Corporation, Bahrain.

CORPORATE THINKING ON THE ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
Robert Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Los Angeles.

Françoise Didier, Senior Vice President, Strategic Planning, Elf Aquitaine, Paris.

NORTH SEA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK
G. Malcolm Ford, Joint Managing Director, Britoil Plc, Glasgow.

DECEMBER 9

THE ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK IN WORLD ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTIES

Yves Ravasi, Vice-President, Energy, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET
Robin Woodhead, Chairman, International Petroleum Exchange, London, and Managing Director, Premier Man Group.

Karlsten Mahlmann, Head of the Oil Committee, Chicago Board of Trade.

THE SINO-SOVIET OIL OUTLOOK
Professor Arthur Meyerhoff, Independent Oil Producer and Geologist.

LIVING WITH OPEC
James Aldins, Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

OPEC IN THE EIGHTIES
Alfredo Parra, Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (Venezuela), Caracas.

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM INVESTMENT AND PRODUCT SALES IN EUROPE BY THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Moderator: **Nicolas G. Yoffie**, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague.

Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretail, Paris.
John Matthey, Chairman, The Burnham Oil Co. Plc, London.
Charles de Bièvre, Director, Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissements, Paris.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is £475 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before November 19.

Please return the conference registration form to: The International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33-1) 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

CONFERENCE LOCATION

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England. Tel. (44-1) 499 6321. Telex: 21533. Contact: Ms. Henderson.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

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SPX	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
Dow Jones	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
NYSE	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
AMEX	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
OTC	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
NASDAQ	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
NYSE	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
AMEX	122.75	122.25	122.50	+0.4
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SPORTS

Australia, N. Zealand Thrashed in Rugby

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Southern Hemisphere rugby was humbled in England Saturday when England beat New Zealand at Twickenham, 15-9, and France beat Australia at the Stade de France in Paris, 15-6.

Both matches were thrashings. English and French territorial dominance was so complete that the victory margins could have been far greater.

England's first test-match victory at home over the All Blacks in 45 years was a spectacular vindication for new captain Peter Wheeler. The veteran hooker was repeatedly passed over for the captaincy until a dismal 1982-83 English season led to a purge. Under a new chairman of selectors, Derek Morgan, and a new coach, Dick Greenwood, Wheeler, 34, was promoted at last.

He paid off. English forward domination Saturday started in the scrums, where Wheeler and props Colin Wiles and Gary Pearce subdued the All Blacks' front row. Wheeler's halftime talk to his teammates inspired a sustained period of forward driving that netted a try for lock Maurice Colclough. And Wheeler's authority helped ensure discipline — in contrast with New Zealand's penalty-provoking performance under Captain Sir Wilson and pack leader Mark Shaw.

The All Blacks began with a bang, but their only reward for 10 minutes of pressure was a penalty goal, kicked by fullback Robbie Deans. Before the first quarter ended England had settled down and was already ahead, 6-3, on two penalty goals by fullback Dusty Hare. Hare uncharacteristically missed four penalty kicks in all. One of those penalties involved the same Scottish touch judge — Brian Anderson — whose spotting of a penalty against Scotland the Saturday before in Edinburgh. Then the punter was refereed back to the All Blacks without any kicking range was reversed again and the game ended in a 25-25 draw. This time it was Shaw that Anderson caught punching.

At Twickenham, too, Fraser

made himself controversial. English wing John Carleton had to be carried off after a vicious tackle by the fiery New Zealander.

The superiority of English flankers Peter Winterbottom and rookie Paul Simpson was unexpected. So was early All Black dominance in the lineouts. But Wheeler's jumpers reversed the situation in the second half, and it was from a lineout won by Colclough that England's try came, 10 minutes into the half, with fellow forwards ultimately powering him over. Hare converted.

A traditional All Black rebound, quickly brought a try for substitute prop Murray Davis, and Deans' conversion narrowed the score to 12-9. The best England could then manage from a glut of possession was Hare's third penalty goal. Wheeler cautiously made little use of his backs in offense.

In Paris, too, the running backs contributed little to the scoring — but there it was not for lack of trying. Until the game's only try, scored in the last minute, Australia's defense stood up to the most ambitious barrage of French attacking in recent memory.

Australia had earned a 15-15 draw in the first test, in Clermont-Ferrand the Sunday before. That day, each side's backs were afraid of the other's and the result was a kicking festival. This time, the French backs and loose forwards ran all afternoon.

Possession and territorial advantage were overwhelmingly French. Captain Jean-Pierre Rives — at 30, the oldest player on the field — got an overpowering display from his pack, but Australia's defense, mistakes by their own midfield backs and more bad luck might have cost the French the match if the Wallabies' goal-kicker, right wing David Campese, had not an off day.

As it was, a penalty goal by Campese and a drop by captain Mark Ella were enough to keep Australia within one score of France until the 42nd minute of the second half.

France led, 6-3, at halftime on two penalty goals by flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescaur. In the 10th minute of the second half, a penalty goal by fullback Serge Gabernet restored France's narrow lead after



England's Maurice Colclough (wearing white headband) wins a lineout as England beats New Zealand in rugby, 15-9.

Ella's drop. There the score stuck for more than half an hour as wave after wave of French surges failed.

From a scrum at the end, with the bulk of his forces seemingly poised to strike on the right, Rives ordered an attack leftward. Scrum-half Jérôme Gallion fired a pass out to Didier Comorandou and the 5-foot-6-inch center served left wing Patrick Estève on a planter.

All Estève had to do was beat two of the best-regarded backs in the world, wing Campese and fullback Roger Gould. A burst of speed past Campese, a fraction of a second's deceleration and then a fluid burst around Gould did it. Tension that had been building in the stadium throughout the match exploded in a roar resembling a mighty sigh of relief.

Lescaur's conversion made it 15-6. Referee Graeme Harrison, a New Zealander, blew his whistle, and Estève and a glum Campese exchanged jerseys on their way to the showers.

So the Wallabies had failed to win a test series in France for the sixth time in six attempts starting in 1948. In London, meanwhile, the All Blacks had lost a test series in the British Isles for the first time in 12 visits starting in 1905.

The Southern Hemisphere season ended more than a month ago. In Europe, where the annual Five Nations championship will start on Jan. 21, the match of the season may turn out to be France vs. England in Paris on March 3, the fourth of the five Saturdays.

(IHT, UPI, Reuters)

Dils and Vikings End Steeler Streak, 17-14

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Steve Dils rifled two touchdown passes and Benny Ricardo kicked a 39-yard field goal as Minnesota built a 17-14 lead Sunday before hanging on for a 17-14 victory that ended the Pittsburgh Steelers' seven-game National Football League winning streak.

Pittsburgh (9-3) struck quickly on its opening series, capped by a 3-yard scoring pass from Cliff Stoudt to Bennie Cunningham. But on their next 10 possessions, the Steelers were held without a point.

The Vikings, ending a three-game losing streak, gained a 7-7 tie when Dils teamed with Sam McCallum on a 30-yard scoring pass play with 5:08 left in the first period.

Despite blowing a pair of scoring chances late in the first half, the Vikings went ahead, 14-7, early in the third period when Tony Galbreath caught a 6-yard TD pass from Dils. The key play in the 59-yard drive was a 34-yard Dils pass to tight end Dave Casper.

Ricardo, who had earlier missed a 23-yard chip-shot field goal attempt, then connected from 39 yards out with 1:52 left in the period as Minnesota moved into its 17-14 lead.

The Steelers, forced to punt eight times by a swarming defense, closed to within 17-14 when Stoudt scored from 4 yards out on a broken play that ended a 96-yard drive with just over six minutes left in the game. Stoudt's 52-yard bomb to Greg Hawthorne set up the score.

The Steelers got the ball back once more, but a wide-open Cardinals drive was a pass slip out of his hands at the Viking 30 on a fourth-and-19 play with 1:30 to play.

Minnesota (7-5) won despite playing without its two starting running backs, Darrin Nelson and Ted Brown, both out with injuries.

Dolphins 37, Colts 0

In Miami, Dan Marino's 85-yard pass to Mark Duper and Mark Clayton's 60-yard punt

return for touchdowns 42 seconds apart in the second quarter spurred the Dolphins to a 37-0 rout of Baltimore.

Duper's scoring catch, one yard short of Miami's longest pass play ever, boosted the Dolphin lead to 17-0 with 1:42 to go in the first half.

NFL ROUNDUP

After the defense held, Clayton took Robb Stark's punt on one bounce and stayed behind a wall of blockers for his TD.

Quarterback Mark Herrmann, making his second pro start and his first for the Colts since the preseason trade that sent John Elway to Denver, was intercepted in Baltimore's first two possessions.

Browns 30, Patriots 0

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Cleveland exploded for 17 points in less than four minutes, starting with linebacker Chip Banks' 65-yard interception return for a touchdown, and the Browns rolled to their second consecutive shutout, 30-0, over New England. The second-quarter eruption gave Cleveland a 20-0 halftime lead. New England (6-6) was blanketed for the first time in 125 regular-season games.

Matt Bahr kicked one field goal of 22 yards and two of 20 yards. The Browns also scored on a 2-yard pass from Brian Sipe to rookie Rocky Belk and a 6-yard run by Mike Pruitt, who gained 136 yards on 24 carries.

Cleveland had played 127 regular-season games without a shutout before beating Tampa Bay 20-0 last week. Five interceptions helped the Browns post their first back-to-back shutouts in 32 years.

Cardinals 44, Chargers 14

In St. Louis, Neil Lomax completed two touchdown passes and ran for two other scores in leading the Cardinals to a 44-14 rout of San Diego. St. Louis, winning for the fourth time in

its last six games, made the most of three Chargers fumbles and three interceptions.

Ignited by a Lomax strike to Pat Tilley on a 71-yard play in the opening quarter, the Cards exploded for 30 points in the second period. A fumble recovery by rookie George Schmitt touched off the surge. St. Louis marched 77 yards to set up a 39-yard Neil O'Donoghue field goal after the recovery, and then struck for 27 points in the next eight minutes.

Bill Whitaker's recovery of an onside kick, an interception and fumble recovery by Bubba Baker and Lionel Washington's interception of an Ed Luther pass provided the spark.

The Cards made it 17-0 on Earl Ferrell's 11-yard touchdown run and scored four minutes later on a Lomax pass of 10 yards to Doug Marsh. Lomax then went up the middle to score from the 1 and later dashed 11 yards to the end zone with 3:25 remaining in the half.

Giants 23, Eagles 0

In Philadelphia, Butch Woolfolk's running and a defense that allowed the Eagles only 76 yards in total offense carried the New York Giants to a 23-0 victory.

Woolfolk gained 159 yards on 43 carries, an NFL record, and scored a touchdown as the Giants ended a streak of seven victoryless games. New York registered its first shutout since the seventh game of the 1981 season against Seattle; it was the first time since the second game of the 1977 season that the Eagles failed to score.

The Giants took a 3-0 lead in the first period on Ali Haji Sheik's 25-yard field goal. On the next-to-last play of the quarter, cornerback Mark Haynes returned an intercepted pass 23 yards to the Philadelphia 16. Two plays later, Woolfolk scored from the 11.

Haji Sheik kicked a 48-yard field goal with 2:21 left in the half and a 27-yarder in the third period to make it 16-0.

UCLA in Rose Bowl as Washington Loses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — For the second straight season, UCLA received some outside help and won a berth in the Rose Bowl, where it will meet Big Ten champion Illinois on Jan. 2.

The unranked Bruins defeated Southern California, 27-17, Saturday and won the Pacific 10 Conference title with a 6-1-1 record when

UCLA scored three touchdowns — by Karl Dorrell, Kevin Nelson and Bryan Wiley — in a six-minute span of the third quarter to defeat USC, which led at halftime, 10-6.

Meanwhile, in Seattle, Kerry Porter rushed for 169 yards and Richard Calvin scored two touchdowns to lead Washington State to its fifth straight Pac 10 victory. It was the second straight year that a WSU victory had ended the Huskies' Rose Bowl hopes.

With bowl bids officially extended Saturday, the other major matchups also took form.

Only the Liberty Bowl, Dec. 29 at Memphis, Tennessee, was not settled. Boston College (8-2) accepted an invitation, but Notre Dame has asked bowl officials to find another candidate after the Fighting Irish were upset by Air Force, 23-22.

Notre Dame's athletic director, Gene Corrigan, said the team would vote Sunday on whether to go if another team could not be found. Liberty Bowl officials said they were considering Oklahoma, Arizona State and Washington State as alternates.

The other bowls shape up as follows:

• The Orange Bowl, Jan. 2 at Miami, will match top-ranked Nebraska, 11-0, and Big Eight Conference champion, and fifth-ranked Miami (10-1). Both were idle Saturday.

• The Cotton Bowl, Jan. 2 at Dallas, extended invitations to Southwest Conference champion Texas, ranked second nationwide with a 10-0 record, and seventh-ranked Georgia (8-1-1).

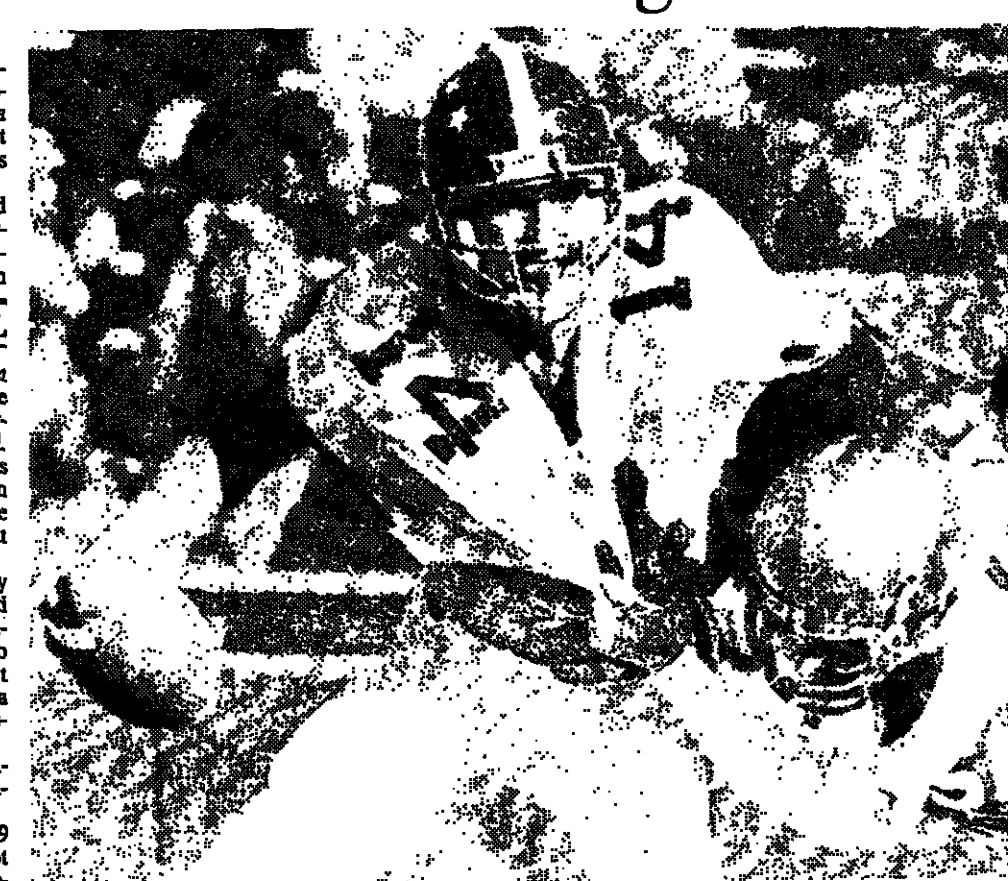
• The Sugar Bowl, Jan. 2 at New Orleans, will pit third-ranked Auburn (9-1) against eighth-ranked Michigan (9-2).

• The Fiesta Bowl, Jan. 2 at Tempe, Arizona, has invited Ohio State (8-3) and Pittsburgh (8-2-1).

• The Bluebonnet Bowl, Dec. 31 at Houston, will match 7-3 Baylor and Oklahoma State (7-4-1).

• The Gator Bowl, Dec. 30 at Jacksonville, Florida, will pair 11th-ranked Iowa (9-2) against 12th-ranked Florida (7-2-1).

• The Hall of Fame Bowl, Dec. 30 at Birmingham, Alabama, will feature West Virginia (8-3) against Kentucky (6-4-1).



The Boston College rush got to quarterback Peter Muldoon early and often Saturday afternoon, and Holy Cross took a 47-7 pounding — the Crusaders' only loss of the season.

• The Peach Bowl, Dec. 30 at Atlanta, will match North Carolina (8-3) and Florida State (6-4).

• The Aloha Bowl, Dec. 26 at Honolulu, will set Penn State (7-4-1) against 8-3 Washington.

• The Sun Bowl, Dec. 24 at El Paso, Texas, will match Southern Methodist, sixth-ranked with a 9-1 record, and No. 16 Alabama (7-2).

• The Holiday Bowl, Dec. 23 at San Diego, will find Brigham Young, 10-1, ninth-ranked and champion of the Western Athletic Conference, against 7-4 Missouri.

• The Citrus Bowl (formerly the Tangerine Bowl), Dec. 17 at Orlando, Florida, will match 8-3 Maryland and 7-3 Tennessee.

• The Independence Bowl, Dec. 10 at Shreveport, Louisiana, will pair Air Force (8-2) and Mississippi (6-5).

Illinois 56, Northwestern 24

In Evanston, Illinois, quarterback Jack Trudeau threw four touchdowns passes — two to Tim Brewster — and Thomas Rooks scored a pair of touchdowns to help Illinois win its 10th straight game, 56-24 over Northwestern. Illinois finished with a 9-0 conference record and became the first Big Ten team ever to defeat all nine other conference members in the same season.

Air Force 23, Notre Dame 22

In South Bend, Indiana, Chris Frink partially blocked a 31-yard field goal attempt by Notre Dame's Mike Johnston with four seconds to play to preserve the Air Force's 23-22 victory. The Falcons had rallied from a 13-point deficit to take the lead with 1:35 remaining on John Kershner's second touchdown, a 1-yard drive, and Sean Pavlich's extra point kick. For the second straight year, Notre Dame ended its season with three losses in a row. "We're not sure we're worthy of a bowl date, being 6-5," said Eddie White, Notre Dame assistant sports information director, said. "That's why we've asked them [Liberty Bowl officials] to find another team."

Michigan 24, Ohio State 21

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, quarterback Steve Smith turned two Ohio State turnovers into fourth-quarter touchdowns as Michigan rallied to beat Ohio State, which led, 14-10, in the third quarter. Smith passed for two touchdowns and ran for another in the game.

Iowa 61, Minnesota 10

In Iowa City, Iowa, Eddie Phillips rushed for 172 yards and three touchdowns and wingback Ronnie

Harmon added three touchdowns to lead in Iowa's 61-10 rout of Minnesota. Phillips became Iowa's career rushing leader with 2,144 yards, 11 more than Dennis Mosley.

Kansas 37, Missouri 27

In Lawrence, Kansas, Frank Seurer passed for 354 yards and two touchdowns and Elvis Patterson blocked a third-quarter punt and recovered the ball in the end zone for a TD to pace Kansas to a 37-27 upset of Missouri. Seurer completed 20 of 35 passes, including two for touchdowns, to increase his career total to 6,410 yards and become the Big Eight's all-time leading passer, breaking Lynn Dickey's mark of 6,208.

Boston College 47, Holy Cross 7

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Troy Stratford rushed for 165 yards and two touchdowns and Bob Beistek added two more as Boston College handed Holy Cross (9-1-1) its first loss of the season, 47-7.

Penn State 24, Pittsburgh 24

In Pittsburgh, Nick Gancitano kicked a 32-yard field goal as time ran out to give Penn State a 24-24 tie with Pittsburgh — the first tie in the cross-state rivalry's 27 years.

SMU 17, Arkansas 0

In Little Rock, Arkansas, Reggie Dupard scored two touchdowns as Southern Methodist handed Arkansas its first shutout loss in 125 games, 17-0.

North Carolina 34, Duke 27

In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Duke quarterback Ben Bennett broke Jim McMahon's NCAA career passing yardage record with a 323-yard performance on 27 completions and two touchdowns in 35 attempts in a 34-27 loss to North Carolina. Bennett finished his collegiate career with 9,614 yards, jumping past McMahon of Brigham Young and John Elway of Stanford on the all-time list. Bennett also holds the NCAA career completion record with 820 and the passing attempts record at 1,375.

Brigham Young 55, Utah 7

In Provo, Utah, Steve Young completed 22 of 25 passing attempts for 268 yards and six touchdowns while setting six NCAA records in powering Brigham Young past Utah, 55-7. Young set records for total offense per game (395.0 yards), pass completions in a season (306), completion percentage (71.3), scoring passes in a season (33), 300-yard games in total offense (18) and yards passing in a season (3,902).

Syracuse 27, West Virginia 16

In Syracuse, New York, Harold Gayden rushed for 93 yards in only 10 carries, scoring two touchdowns, to lead Syracuse's 27-16 upset of West Virginia. (AP, UPI)

NASL: Chapters in a Souring Success Story

By Lawrie Miffin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just four years ago, the North American Soccer League was hailed as a phenomenal success story, a huge thing for investors and fans who wanted to get plugged into the sport of the future.

The league had 24 teams. Network television was showing some games, and cable television was right around the corner. Youth soccer programs were proliferating, producing a pool of future players and millions of potential fans.

Today, the NASL has shriveled from 24 teams to 10, and may lose a few more before the outdoor season next spring. Network television has no interest in the league.

The only constant, four years later, is youth soccer, which continues to attract participants at a remarkable pace. The sports census report of the 1984 Sporting Goods Directory estimates that 8.4 million people are playing soccer in the United States. Organized youth programs have registered more than 2.5 million participants. In addition, there are small community or park leagues that do not bother to register their players with national organizations.

College soccer also continues to grow. In 1971 only 351 National Collegiate Athletic Association schools had varsity soccer programs; now there are more (532) than football programs (503).

"The game isn't in trouble at all," said Clay Tovey, the president of the Toronto Blizzard and an architect of the early success of the New York Cosmos. "It's individual NASL owners who are in trouble, and 9 times out of 10, they're in trouble because of themselves."

Howard Samuels, the league's president, added, "The problem is not with the sport, the problem is financial."

In Samuels' view, the problem is mismanagement. Many new franchises that began in the late 1970s spent money far in excess of their incomes, and in a few years paid the price other businessmen pay for such foolishness: They went under.

But there are other reasons for

the NASL's predicament. They were schooled again and again in interviews with people who have been involved in soccer at the college level, the youth level, and the NASL. Among them:

• Expansion from 18 to 24 teams in 1978 diluted the quality of the league, added owners who knew little about how to run a franchise, and made it difficult for fans to keep track of teams.

• The fleeting timetable success of the late 1970s led many clubs to slacken the community-relations work that had helped attract fans in the first place.

• Increasing the number of Canadian and U.S. players team rosters was heavily promoted, but scantily implemented, and these players have not attained the caliber of many foreign players.

• The game's popularity as a participant sport, especially for the young, did not translate into attendance at the pro level.

Ironically, the league's peak years of popularity can be viewed as the years that also started its decline.

In 1975 the legendary Pele arrived to play for the Cosmos, sparking unprecedented interest in the sport in the United States. In 1976, the league reached its peak attendance of 6,193,000, a game average of 14,997. But within that period, 11 franchises were added, 11 changed cities and 2 folded.

In 1978 the number of new cities in the league grew almost by half, to 24. Six expansion teams were added, and 4 of the existing 18 teams relocated, in fact adding 10 new teams.

"A lot of these new owners thought all the Cosmos did was spend a lot of money on players," Tovey said, "and that all they had to do was spend a lot of money on players — too — not realizing the seven years of hard work that went into the Cosmos before 1978."

The new owners made two huge mistakes. They spent exorbitant sums on players they knew little about and they skipped the hard work Tovey was talking about — wooing the soccer community.

Many coaches and club executives used to spend time teaching at clinics, speaking to soccer clubs, presenting awards at banquets and attending local games.

"Early on, the important thing was the challenge, building a foundation for the sport," said John Best, who came from England to play in the NASL in 1968 and has been coach at Seattle and general manager at Vancouver. "Then the league began to swing from where involvement with the community, and especially youth, was most important, to the approach of promoter-type people, who had gimmicks to get people into the stadium. And it sounds odd, but winning became so important."

"You began to hear, 'We must be totally professional,' and suddenly players didn't have time for community work. That's O.K. for clubs like Liverpool or Real Madrid, where soccer has deep roots. It was not good here."

At the same time as the league expanded and stopped emphasizing community development, the NASL formulated a 10-year development plan — and then ignored much of it. The plan, researched and drafted by a committee of club executives and adopted Oct. 14, 1977, recommended that the league's primary strategy be "to increase the attendance of each member club." A secondary strategy, the report said, should be to capitalize on the soccer market that would result.

"The tendency in recent years has been to devote an inordinate amount of league time and resources to activities which relate to the secondary strategy of capitalizing on the enlarged market, without having created the enlarged market in the first place," the report warned. "Precious man-hours have been spent in pursuit of elusive national television contracts, licensing and advertising ventures, and new franchise sales, for example, as though these activities take precedence over the construction of a viable market through attendance."

But that tendency survived, and man-hours in the league office continued to be devoted to secondary-strategy pursuits. The average league attendance hovered at 14,500 from 1977 through 1981, then dropped to 12,873 and crept up to 13,257 last season.

"We tried to copy and compare ourselves to the National Football League of the 1970s," said Lee Stern, the owner and president of the Chicago Sting, "when we're really more like the NFL of the 1940s or '50s, when it was struggling before TV made its impact on that sport."

Samuels agrees. "We're a major-league sport with minor-league revenue, because we have no TV revenue," he said. "Vancouver averaged 28,000 this past season, the Cosmos 28,000, Tulsa 15,000. Those are good numbers. But you cannot take in at the gate the revenue you need to handle the costs we've been incurring. The Cosmos, Montreal, Toronto, Tampa — their budgets were as much as a million dollars over what they should have been."

Budgets became unbalanced partly because of player costs,

which many believe could have been held down if the league had implemented another of its 1977 recommendations: to develop North American players. The quota for the number of Canadian or U.S. citizens on the field in a league game has been gradually raised (it is four now), but there has been little effort to develop such players so that they are capable of earning a position on merit.

Perhaps the dearth of top U.S.-born players explains why the booming youth soccer movement has not carried over into attendance at pro games. Eddie Austin, the Tampa Bay Rowdies' community relations director, insists that American children need American heroes.

"We need them as examples on the field and because they can communicate best to the youth," he said. "They understand the school system, the values, the psychology behind why kids play sports in this country. They can bridge the gap between American kids and pro soccer."

Stern has another theory about why youth soccer's popularity has not led to pro soccer revenue. "I don't know what it feels like to kick a soccer ball," he said, "but I know how it feels to hit a baseball or shoot a basketball or throw a football. And I probably represent 99 percent of the male population over 35 in this country. Those men love to take their kids to a baseball game. Soccer, well, they'll go watch their kids play, and maybe if their kids really bug 'em enough, they'll take the kid to a few games."

"But when the kids who are playing soccer now have kids of their own, they'll take them to soccer games, not because the kids say take me to a game, but because the fathers will say, 'I'm taking you to a game.' There's a generation gap we didn't think about."

"People say this is the worst state soccer has ever been in, and I say hogwash," said Tovey. "The game is the most healthy game in North America. It's the NASL that's in trouble."

Camacho floored Solis for a count of 10 with a left uppercut to the chin, referee Octavio Meyran stopping the fight at 2:02 of the fifth.

It was Camacho's first defense since he won the crown last Aug. 7 with a fifth-round knockout of Mexican Rafael Limon.

Moments before Camacho's decisive uppercut, he had knocked the challenger to the canvas with a right hook to the chin. Just as Solis went on the attack with a series of

combinations, Camacho landed the hook, dropping Solis to his knees. He took an eight-count, but was back on his feet at four.

Solis began to bleed from the mouth as a result of that punch and Camacho attacked with a series of quick combinations and the uppercut that finished the fight.

The three judges, James Bromel, Harry Gibbs and Mike Jacobs, all of England, had the fight even going into the fifth round.

Camacho is undefeated in 23 pro fights. Solis' record dropped to 36-3-2.

Camacho said his next fight will be against Ray Mancini, the World Boxing Association lightweight champion. Camacho has said he wants to win three titles, the third being the junior welterweight crown.

United Press International

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Unbeaten Hector Camacho successfully defended his World Boxing Council junior lightweight championship Friday night with a fifth-round knockout of fellow Puerto Rican Rafael Solis.

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Some American parents have even adopted the Indian custom of arranging future marriages for their children.

"We find Indians are trying to be more Western," said American teacher S. S. Gupreet Kaur Khalsa. "It's hard for them to understand why we're trying to be as Indian as

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Imprimé par Offirinu 73 rue de l'Evangelie, 75018 Paris

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